The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Debate in the British House of Lords on the Colonial Policy.

Confederation of the Colonies with England Suggested.

The London Times in a State of Exultation.

LOPEZ RETREATING, NOT FUGITIVE.

Santa Anna's Mexican Scheme Nipped in the Bud.

EUROPE.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—Debate in the House of Lords on Colonial Relations—Confederation with Great Britain Suggested—The Alabama Claims in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of CARNARVON moved for copies of the correspondence with Canada and other colonies relative to the recall of troops. He desired that the Colonial question should have careful consideration. He favored a Confederation of which Albion would be the centre. He commended Canada for her consistent conservatism and deprecated the theory that the colonies should be allied but independent communities. Lord LYTTLETON called attention to the prospects of New-Zealand, and thought that colony was about to enter on a new and prosperous career. Lord MONCK explained his reasons for asking for more troops when he was Governor-General of the Canadas. The battle of Sadowa had been fought, and as the war in Europe was ended, the Home Government could spare the men. The Fenians, who were supposed to be armed with breach loaders, had just made a raid into Canada. The colonies were in a panic and clamored for protection. Under these circumstances he was led to call for reinforcements from England. He then discussed the subject of the relations of the colonies to the mother country, and admitted generally the wisdom of colonial self-protection. The Earl of DERBY congratulated Earl GRANVILLE that the colonies were not to be left utterly defenceless and that their relations with the Home Government were harmonious. Lord LYNDON asked that serious consideration be given to the policy of colonial independence. The House adjourned.

In the House of Commons Mr. OTWAY, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, denied the truth of the report that the United States had offered to reopen negotiations for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. He added that, if renewed, the negotiations would be conducted at Washington instead of London. Mr. LOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he hoped to submit the Budget to the House before Easter. Mr. LEFEVRE asked leave to introduce a bill relative to the merchant marine. The bill is very long, containing nearly 800 clauses, and embodies the views of the shipping community. It will probably be referred to a Select Committee. A motion was made for a Select Committee to consider and report reforms in the diplomatic and consular service. A message from the Queen was received, announcing that arrangements had been made for scientific observations of the transit of Venus in 1874. The House then adjourned.

Dion Boucicault and the Saturday Review—The London Times on Ironclads—The Lancashire Cotton Mills—Opening of the North German Parliament—The King's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The weather yesterday was cold and tempestuous. Many disasters have been reported to the shipping around the coast ....DION BOUCICAULT has brought an action of libel against the proprietor of the *Saturday Review*, for an unfavorable criticism on his play of "Formosa," wherein the editor characterized the author as an "associate of blacklegs and charlatans."....The *Times* to-day, in reviewing the book on ironclads, recently issued by the English Naval Constructor, E. J. REED, exults in Secretary ROBESON's admission of the absolute worthlessness of the American vessels....The cotton mills at Preston, in Lancashire, which were compelled to stop a short time since on account of the depression in the cotton trade, are resuming. A correspondent, probably an interested one, writes to the *Times* to-day, attributing the cause of the late decline in cotton to the present large supply, and adds that as the spinners will cover contracts at eleven pence, a slight reaction in the market has occurred.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—King WILLIAM to-day opened the session of the North German Parliament. In the speech from the throne a programme of the laws to be proposed to the Parliament is given. Among them are bills for a new Criminal Code, and for the development of the rights of citizenship in the Confederation. Parliament is assured that the Federal revenues now promise to equal the expenditures. Union with the Southern States is still urged, and the treaty with the Grand Duke of Baden is pronounced one link in the chain. Peace with all foreign nations has been preserved in accordance with the policy of the members of the Confederation. The army is maintained solely for defence, not for aggression. The speech concludes with congratulations on the development of the welfare of the North German States....It is said that Count VON BISMARCK, in case the other Great Powers concur, will prepare a protest against the Papal syllabus.

The Rochefort-Napoleon Quarrel—Another Ministerial Difficulty Threatened in Spain.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The search for parties implicated in the alleged conspiracy is continued by the Police, and arrests are frequent.... Another prosecution has been commenced against *La Marseillaise* for publishing false news....HENRY ROCHEFORT has addressed a letter to the Prefect of the Police, claiming in moderate and respectful terms, the right to furnish articles to his own journal, the *Marseillaise*, without submitting them to the examination of the keeper of the prison.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—It is probable that Senor BECERRA, the Colonial Minister, will soon retire, owing to a stormy discussion in the Cortes on Saturday on the subject of his dismissal of a subordinate official.

FLORENCE, Feb. 14.—The Italian corvette *Vendetta* has sailed for the Red Sea to establish a naval station in those waters. She has a scientific commission on board.

PARAGUAY.

The Allies Still Pursuing Lopez—The Latter Retreating Instead of Fugitive.

LISBON, Feb. 14.—The British mail steamer has arrived from Rio Janeiro. The General in command of the Allied forces in Paraguay was moving in pursuit of LOPEZ. It becoming known that the latter was in full retreat, three Indian chiefs had offered their services to the Brazilians.

CUBA.

Mr. Seward at Matanzas—Wreck of a Schooner with Arms for the Insurgents—Santa Anna Ordered to Leave the Island.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD has arrived at Matanzas....Several accomplices in the murder of ISAAC GREENWALDTH have been arrested....A schooner with a cargo of arms for the insurgents went ashore near Gibara during a gale from the north. She was discovered by the Spanish officers and seized. Her crew escaped into the interior. At last accounts the troops were taking out the schooner's cargo....General SANTA ANNA arrived in Havana yesterday. He came here from Puerto Plata with the intention of taking passage in the British steamer on the 22d inst. for Vera Cruz. But the Captain-General has ordered him to leave the island by the first steamer that sails from Havana for any other than a Mexican port, being determined to allow no violation of international law. SANTA ANNA had a personal interview with the Captain-General, but the latter was firm in his refusal to allow him to proceed to Mexico. So the ex-President will leave immediately, either for Nassau or St. Thomas.

Correspondence Relating to the Greenwaldth Assassination—Statement of the United States Consul-General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President to-day, in response to a resolution of the House, transmitted to that body such information as has already been received from Havana with reference to the late assault on American citizens....The first telegram from Consul-General HALL, addressed to Secretary FISH, was dated Havana, Feb. 7, as follows:

ISAAC GREENWALDTH, residing in New-York, was killed; THOMAS K. FOSTER and HUGH JOHNSON, Americans, severely wounded yesterday. Much excitement prevailed among the American residents. The authorities manifest great activity in discovering the perpetrator. HALL.

Feb. 7, Secretary FISH telegraphed:

Dispatches received. Send by cable details and other facts for the information of Congress, if called for. FISH.

Mr. HALL, replied Feb. 8:

GREENWALD, a German, JOHNSON and FOSTER, Americans, were quietly walking near the Tacon Theatre Sunday last, about noon; a man in citizen's dress, with pistol, attacked GREENWALDTH, tearing off his necktie. All retreated, when the man fired, and a crowd collected immediately. Many shots were fired at the four. GREENWALDTH, FOSTER and JOHNSON were hit by balls, and GREENWALDTH was pursued and stabbed by the crowd and died. JOHNSON and FOSTER wounded badly; WELLS unhurt. The three men shot had on blue neckties, cravats, which, being the Cuban color, must have been the cause of the attack. All quiet and orderly men, and gave no offence whatever. Statement sent by mail yesterday. Others will follow by final steamer. The affair was witnessed by the French, and the wife and daughter of the British Consul-General. Will send their statements when received. The authorities promise protection, and offer a reward of $1,000 for the man who fired the first shot. HALL.

The Secretary of State says he will communicate the documents to the House when they arrive.

CANADA.

Death of an Aged Clergyman in Montreal—Prince Arthur at Ottawa—The Coming Opening of Parliament.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—Rev. Dr. MATHIESON, of St. Andrew's Church, died to-day at the advanced age of 75. He came here in 1826, and was much respected.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 14.—Owing to the snow storm the train with Prince ARTHUR on board did not arrive until 7:30 o'clock P. M. A guard of honor of the Sixtieth Rifles was at the station to receive the Prince, and a large crowd of persons attended. Owing to the lateness of the hour no addresses were presented....Parliament will assemble to-morrow. About one hundred and fifty members arrived to-day.

THE EAST.

An Insurance Suit—The New-Hampshire Election—Transfer of United States Sailors to New-York—Suicide and Singular Death.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Feb. 14.—An interesting insurance case has just been decided by the law Courts of Maine. The plaintiffs were H. W. LANCEY & Co., of Portland, whose store was insured by the Phœnix Insurance Company of New-York, for $6,000. The store was burned in the great fire of 1866. The Company refused payment on the ground that the store was situated upon leased land, and the agent of the Company had omitted to state the fact in the policy. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiffs, awarding the full amount of the insurance, with interest from 1866 and costs.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 14.—The political canvass of the State, by the Republican State Central Committee, has for years been noted for accuracy, as published a few days before each election. The Democratic Party last year attempted a systematic canvass, but the result showed that it was not very reliable, and this year the party will not attempt a minute canvass. The Republicans have organized clubs, and are making a canvass of the State; but under the existing commotion in the political ranks it cannot prove altogether reliable.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Three hundred seamen from the Charlestown Navy Yard have been transferred to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and will leave for New-York to-night....Dr. GEORGE O. DALTON, of Woodburn, took a dose of morphine on Friday with suicidal intent, and died at his father's residence on Saturday. He had been depressed in spirits by the loss of business and consequent pecuniary embarrassments. He leaves a wife and child....THOS. W. MOULTON mysteriously disappeared from Lynn on Monday last, and all efforts to find him were fruitless. On Saturday night he returned to his boarding house and soon afterwards fell to the floor and expired. It is supposed he was insane. He was aged 23 years.

The Boston Police—Resignation of Colonel Kurtz—Abolition of the Detective Branch.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen this afternoon, Colonel KURTZ, the Chief of Police, tendered his resignation in a letter to the Mayor, in which he explains that the peculiar system of organization gives him little control over its members, but makes him responsible for their faithfulness, although, retaining the confidence of his superiors, he deems himself powerless for good, and resigns. His resignation was accepted by the Mayor, in a letter acknowledging his faithfulness and integrity. An order for the entire abolition of the present despotic system, which has long been in disrepute, was also adopted by the Board.

A Horrible Murder by Negroes in Virginia—A Boy's Tongue Cut Out and His Throat Cut.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 14.—A most brutal murder was committed in Norfolk County a day or two since, at a place called Hickory Ground, the particulars of which are as follows: A negro family named SEGUINE had a boy in their employ, whom they sent to a grocery store to purchase a dollar's worth of pork, giving him a ten-dollar note to pay for the same, and instructing him to be careful and bring back the change. The boy went to the store, purchased the pork, and returned; but on the way back he lost the $9 change. SEGUINE charged the boy with stealing the money, and gave him an unmerciful beating with a horse whip, breaking his collar bone. On the following morning the boy started off with the intention of having SEGUINE arrested for beating him. SEGUINE, fearing the result, started in pursuit of the boy, accompanied by one or two others of the family. They overtook the boy near a piece of woods, into which they dragged him, and in their fiendish rage cut out his tongue by the roots, after which they ended his sufferings by cutting his throat from ear to ear, and hid the body in the woods. The boy's absence was noticed, and inquiries were made as to his whereabouts. Receiving no satisfactory information, suspicion was aroused, and a number of negroes started in search of the boy, whose body was discovered where the SEGUINES had left it.

Sheriff STEVENS was notified of the fact, and he proceeded to the place to hold an inquest, while the SEGUINES, getting wind of it, left suddenly for parts unknown. Efforts are now being made to arrest them. The missing change was afterwards found near the house where SEGUINE resided.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

General Terry's Course in the Reorganization—Extent of his Authority—Correspondence with the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President sent to the Senate all the papers in possession of the Secretary of War in relation to proceedings in Georgia, in pursuance of recent acts of Congress, to promote the reconstruction of said State; and in relation to the organization of the Legislature since the passage of the act described. Among the papers is a telegram from General TERRY, dated Jan. 2, informing General SHERMAN that he had assumed command of the District of Georgia, and saying he thinks he should be clothed with powers conferred by the Reconstruction acts. General SHERMAN telegraphs to General TERRY Jan. 12:

"Your dispatches have been shown to the President and Secretary of War, and the result is in these words: 'Exercise your own discretion, if a flagrant case arises. When a disqualified person proposes to take the oath, investigate the question of eligibility, and determine for the time being his right.'"

Jan. 12, General SHERMAN telegraphs to General TERRY:

"I will maintain you in the exercise of any authority that will maintain substantially good order, until the State of Georgia is reorganized by the Executive and Congress under the Congressional act. Some lawful means will be found, probably. We can defend our friends against the Kuklux or bands of assassins."

General TERRY informs General SHERMAN from time to time of what he has done, and says: "The trouble arises from the union of a few Republicans with the Democrats. Their pretext is that the Governor is dishonest and has stolen the funds of the State. I believe the charges unfounded and think they are governed by other motives." Jan. 14, General SHERMAN tells General TERRY: "I have shown your dispatches to the President; he says you are acting all right." General SHERMAN acquaints General TERRY, Jan. 18, that the Attorney-General says: "A Legislature or State Government, organized under an ordinance of secession, is not a Legislature of a State in the Union, within the meaning of the act of Dec. 22, 1869." General SHERMAN telegraphs to General TERRY, Jan. 21: "I think the Legislature should be organized next Monday, including all members duly elected, subject to the oaths prescribed and the questions of the Reconstruction law, excluding only the flagrant cases to be determined by yourself under the order of the President. Adjutant-General TOWNSEND telegraphs Jan. 22: "You will receive dispatches, &c. You are expected to use your own discretion on the points mentioned." General SHERMAN telegraphs General TERRY Jan. 22: "Decide all questions as they arise, and do not depend on us. You are to determine absolutely the questions of doubt, for the Attorney-General thinks you are the only power there, other than that reserved to itself by Congress." Jan. 26, General TERRY telegraphs the organization of the House and the particulars concerning the same.

THE SOUTHERN POSTMASTERS.

Their Liability for Funds in their Hands Before the War—A Decision in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The United States *vs.* KEELER et al. Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina. In this case KEELER was Postmaster at Salem, N. C., on the breaking out of the war, and under the Confederate States authority paid over to one CLEMMENS the moneys of the United States in his possession, in payment of a claim due CLEMMENS from the United States for postal service, it being undisputed that the Confederate authorities directed this act as to all moneys in the hands of Postmasters belonging to the United States, and that the Confederate Government had sufficient power to enforce the law. The question arose whether on his official bond the principal and sureties were liable for the sum so paid CLEMMENS. On this question the Court below were divided, and it was certified to this Court for answer. Mr. Justice MILLER now delivered the opinion of the Court, holding the defence of irresistible force, compulsion, &c., relied upon by the defendants is not sound, because such a consideration was not within the condition of the bond, and that the defendants are liable for the amount due.

North Pacific Railroad—Surveys not Suspended.

DULUTH, MINN., Feb. 14.—The statement purporting to emanate from Minneapolis, to the effect that surveys on the North Pacific Railroad have been suspended in consequence of a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, is untrue. General SPAULDING, the engineer in charge, has three surveying parties in the field and all are prosecuting the survey vigorously. Ground is to be broken on the road to-morrow at its junction with the Mississippi and Lake Superior Railroad, at the Dalles, twenty-four miles west of this place. Notwithstanding the season a large force of men is at work here on the breakwater and elevators.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe—The Conviction and Sentence of Death Sustained.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—In the Supreme Court this morning Justice READ read an opinion in the case of SCHOEPPE, "error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle," this writ being the last resort of the prisoner for escape from the penalty of death for the crime of murder of which he was convicted. The opinion of the Court was based on strictly technical grounds, and was to the effect that they could not consider questions of the prisoner's guilt or innocence, and had not been able to discover any error in the record of the Court below. Therefore the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle was affirmed.

Destructive Fire at Huntington, Mass.—Two Mills Burned—Loss $200,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 14.—Two mills at Huntington, the Hampshire Woolen Mill of Messrs. LITTLE & STANTON, and the Marseilles Factory of the Huntington Manufacturing Company, were totally destroyed by an accidental fire about 5 o'clock this morning. Total loss $200,000; insurance $60,000, of which $3,000 is in the Fire and Marine Company of this city. The other companies are not reported. The Hampshire Mill was the largest woolen mill in this State....A snow storm which began this afternoon has changed into rain, which is now falling heavily.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Last evening, a man named JAMES MCCARRON, residing at No. 162 Prince-street, while drawing a charge from a loaded revolver, accidentally discharged it, the contents entering the body of his son WILLIAM, a lad about 6 years old, killing him almost instantly.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—The *Commercial Advertiser*, in response to Hon. D. BENNETT's libel suit, says it is prepared to prove all they have charged.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 14.—The trial of JOHN LAWRENCE for the murder of ELMIRA W. WOOD was begun in the Supreme Court to-day, Justice KENT presiding.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The Woman Suffrage bill has been defeated in the Colorado Territorial Legislature.

WASHINGTON.

Mississippi Again Discussed in the Senate—Progress of the Appropriation Bills—Reorganization of Parties in Virginia—General Logan on Cuba—Inquiry Concerning the Spanish Frigates—The Naturalization Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The vote of the Vice-President decided in the Senate to-day the question of taking up the bill for the admission of Mississippi. Senator CHANDLER moved to postpone its consideration for the purpose of acting on the bills from the Committee on Commerce, which were numerous and important; and the body was so little disposed to consider the admission of the State, that a division showed a tie, which called for a casting vote. Then followed, for two or three hours, a mere repetition of the ideas, if not the words, which were put forward in the case of Virginia. The speech of Senator CARPENTER was, however, a notable exception, and was the means of arousing the Senate from its lethargy. Mr. CARPENTER's argument to-day is pronounced an almost ultra State rights speech, and is variously criticised. Mr. YATES, in reply, characterized it as an eloquent and skillful revamping of secessionism, Calhounism, &c., from which it may be inferred that it does not meet with much favor among the Radical Republicans. Mr. MORTON denounced it as the embodiment and expressive of the cries which led to war and the destruction of the State Government; and Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, begged time to tell what he thinks of it, which will be to-morrow. A vote was about to be taken on striking out all the fundamental conditions, when the Delaware Senator rose and asked an adjournment to-morrow, which was granted. Mr. CARPENTER received continuous attention. The principal point insisted on was that the proposition of Mr. MORTON, that the United States, in all this reconstruction, had the right, under the Constitution, to do any and everything to preserve what it had built in all those States, in order to guarantee them a republican form of government, was a heresy which, if carried out, would eventually overturn the Government.

THE APPROPRIATIONS BEFORE THE HOUSE.

The House vigorously attacked the Legislative Appropriation bill again to-day, but made slow progress. Only twelve out of forty-eight pages have thus far been passed upon in Committee of the Whole. Probably no bill was ever so closely scrutinised in every item as this. Much of the talk, of course, is for next Fall's elections, but a great deal is also stimulated by a genuine desire to cut down the expenditures to the lowest amount possible. Thus far no very great impression has been made upon the bill as reported. Not a change was made in any paragraph to-day. Mr. DAWES seems able to give abundant reasons why each sum was fixed as it appears, and the discussion develops the fact that the bill was very thoroughly considered in committee.

VIRGINIA.

The political reorganization of parties in Virginia will assume shape at an early day. Matters are culminating very rapidly, and the movement to reorganize the Republican Party of the State into a powerful consolidated organization is fast gaining strength. The most encouraging thing about it is that the extremists of both sides give it the cold shoulder. Of the delegation in Congress at least one Senator and four, probably five, Representatives, will join in the movement. The object is to draw the line and compel the Democratic element in the State to take its proper position. Where this movement will leave Mr. WALKER it is difficult to say. His action thus far is sharply criticised by the Republicans, especially in the matter of appointments. The election of GEORGE RYE, Esq., a well-known Republican, as State Treasurer, was effected by a union of the Wells Republicans with the liberal portion of the Conservative Party in the Legislature.

GENERAL LOGAN ON CUBA.

General LOGAN made his long-expected speech on Cuba to-day. It was carefully prepared and unusually argumentative, and was, therefore, superior to his extempore productions. It was able, eloquent and at times violent. With his clarion voice it was plainly heard in every part of the Chamber, and its echoes reverberated through the corridors. It was full of patriotism, pluck and energy.

THE SPANISH FRIGATES AT NEW-YORK.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD offered a resolution of apparently harmless inquiry to-day, which a Republican House allowed to pass without a single objection, though it contained an implied if not direct censure of the Administration. The resolution demands to know under what authority, and by whose exercise of the same, the two Spanish frigates are to be repaired in the navy dock yards at New-York. If there is any courage at the other end of the avenue, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and the rest of Congress will probably receive a lesson of international comity, precedents and law, on which it would seem they stand in need. Suppose, for instance, Spain had refused to permit our ships of war to make necessary repairs in her ports during the rebellion. This principle of international comity and law, entirely distinct from belligerency or neutrality, is about as old as civilization itself.

NATURALIZATION.

The House Judiciary Committee further considered Judge DAVIS' Naturalization bill to-day, and perfected the criminal sections. All its features have now been considered, save the last section. As the bill now stands, the period of citizenship probation is reduced to three years and six months and twenty-one days. Applications may be made at the end of three years, but no naturalized citizen will be allowed to vote until six months after the completion of his papers. This, it is believed, will prove a complete bar to the frauds which have so long prevailed in heated election campaigns.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION AGAIN.

The Banking and Currency Committee, which was supposed to have closed its testimony on the gold conspiracy investigation, met to-day and resolved to reopen the case, some new light having suddenly come to their investigations. This new light is shrouded in a great deal of mystery just at present. The Committee deemed the matter so important, however, that they held a special session this afternoon during the sitting of the House. It is reported that an important witness was examined, but his name has not been ascertained. It is also said that this particular light shines through a Democratic member of the Committee. On a former occasion a witness summoned at his instance proved a very opaque body shedding no light on the Committee; and it would not be surprising if it should turn out likewise in this instance. Still there was an air of earnestness around the Committee this afternoon which betokened business.

THE POSSIBILITY OF AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

Congressmen are beginning to see that an early adjournment is almost out of the question. Last month it was thought that they might be able to leave about the 1st of May; but it is now conceded by almost every one that they will be fortunate if they get away in July. There is an immense amount of unfinished business in nearly all the Committees, and a dozen or more contested election cases still undecided. There are railway and financial schemes by the score, and numerous other propositions, which will consume weeks and months in debate and discussion.

ADDITIONAL PORTS.

The numerous bills before the House Committee on Commerce relative to creating additional ports of entry and delivery, and providing for the transhipment of merchandise to the West without breaking bulk, will be considered and finally settled to-morrow. The Secretary of the Treasury does not favor the Merchandise bill, for the reason that the importation of the West is so small as to hardly justify the additional expense which its passage would require; but the Representatives from that section are almost unanimous in demanding the enactment of such a law. It will give some of them additional patronage, and will, they claim, help build up the importation of the West.

NEW CURRENCY.

The House to-day made an ineffectual effort to get an expression on the subject of more currency. Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Banking to report a bill adding at least fifty millions to the present volume of the currency. This did not distinguish between national bank circulation and greenbacks. General GARFIELD moved to lay it on the table, which was lost—yeas 74, nays 93. The expiration of the morning hour prevented further action, but the next motion would have been to refer it, which would probably have carried. The vote to-day is not looked upon as an indication that the House is absolutely in favor of inflation, but rather as an expression in favor of the Senate Currency bill now under consideration in the Banking Committee.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

General PAINE's proposition to change the mode of settling contested election cases by drawing a special jury of nine members in each case on the old plan of the House of Commons, was defeated in the British House to-day, on a motion to suspend the rules, by 78 to 104, not the required two-thirds, but not even a majority. The members are not usually averse to this irksome duty, which is all the more reason why it should not be entirely thrown upon a single Committee. It leaves nine members to carry a load which not only impairs their usefulness as members, but really unfits them for the exercise of other duties. The practicability of throwing the whole thing into the United States Courts has been suggested, but it is thought by some that the Constitution stands in the way of this because of the provision which makes it incumbent upon each House to be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The Military Committee examined to-day a witness named CATHCART, who has some connection with the Springfield *Republican*, on the question of the alleged Congressional corruption in the sale of cadetships to the Naval Academy, but did not elicit anything more than vague statements in reference to a Southern representative on the Atlantic border.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATION—THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

HENRY WETTER was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico. The Senate Judiciary Committee, by a majority of one, reported favorably on the nominations of Mr. BRADLEY and Mr. STRONG to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. No action was taken on them, a disposition being manifested on the part of Senators to await the final action on the pending bill requiring Justices of that Court to reside in the district to which they are appointed.

OPEN DISCUSSION OF TREATIES.

Much of the time of the Executive Session was occupied in debate as to whether the rule of open discussion should be applied to all treaties instead of confining it to those relative to Indian affairs as already provided.

HEALTH OF A. H. STEPHENS.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in writing to a friend in Washington, on the 9th inst., confirmed the report of his continued ill health.

THE BESSEMER STEEL PATENTS.

Chief Examiner HODGES, of the Patent Office, has decided against the application for an extension of the Bessemer steel patent in this country. The final decision in the case will be made on Saturday.

THE SAYLES CLAIM BILL A LAW.

The President has allowed to become a law, by not returning notice of it to the House, in which it originated, within ten days, the bill for payment of $88,000 to S. & H. SAYLES, of Killingly, Conn., arising out of a contract made by them in 1865 for furnishing army clothing.

TUNNELLING THE HUDSON.

Mr. Dawes' Bill Referred to the Post Office Committee—Provisions of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The bill introduced by Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, to-day, and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, provides additional commercial and postal facilities in the port of New-York. Marshall O. Roberts, William G. Ogden, Origon Vanderburgh, John I. Blair, Dudley Field and John D. Sherwood, together with such persons as may become associated with them, are created a body politic in deed and in law, by the name of the New-York Port Submerged Railroad Company. They are empowered to survey, locate, and construct a submarine tunnel tube, or covered way, in or beneath the beds of the Bay of New-York and of the Hudson River, from some point in New-Jersey opposite the City of New-York to some point in the City of New-York, with one or more tracks therein to transport by rail or otherwise freight and passengers, with the privilege of charging and collecting toll. They are not, however, to interrupt the free navigation of the waters. The penalties for obstructing or injuring such marine tunnel are a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not less than sixty days, nor more than one year, or both, besides paying the amount of damage.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

An Adverse Decision in the Supreme Court—The Case Radically Defective.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the Supreme Court to day, the case of JACOB D. COX, Secretary of the Interior, *vs.* The United States *ex rel.* MCGARRAHAN, error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was decided to-day. The facts of this case are familiar.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD now delivered the opinion of the Court, reviewing the present and past litigations of the claim at great length, and holding that MCGARRAHAN's case is radically defective, because he does not allege and show that the land claimed is not mineral land, and it is said that without this allegation and proof, the case is as unmeritorious as if no allegation of purchase in good faith and for a valuable consideration had been made. The Court below erred in giving judgment for the relator without any hearing on the merits of the case, even though it was clothed with jurisdiction to take cognizance of the case, but it was wholly without jurisdiction in the premises. The matter was solely one for the judgment and discretion of the Land Department of the Government by its officers and agents, and it is only a purely ministerial act which the Judiciary may enforce by *mandamus*. The Land Department in this case was called upon to take testimony and decide upon the evidence, which were acts of judgment and discretion. The judgment below was also erroneous, because it was against both the incumbent of, and the successor to the office. When Secretary BROWNING vacated the office the proceedings abated of course. Yet the judgment was not rendered until four months after Secretary BROWNING had gone out and his successor had been appointed. The judgment against Secretary COX was also erroneous, because it was without notice to him or opportunity of being heard. It is in every case requisite that parties shall be served with process, in order to give jurisdiction, but in this the Court assumed to direct Secretary COX to do an official act without any sort of prior notice or information to him on the subject; nor is the act of issuing patents an official duty of the Secretary of the Interior. Primary application is to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Secretary of the Interior has nothing to do with it except on appeal. The duty of signing, sealing, &c., is devolved on the President and other officers prescribed by law, and is no part of the official duty of the Secretary of the Department. Judgment below reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the petition.

Mr. Justice MILLER concurred in the judgment of reversal, but declined to express any opinion on the merits, not thinking their consideration necessary to the determination of the case now presented. Private rights, as affected by treaty in the United States, are not concluded until the treaty is ratified.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP DONAU.

The steamship *Donau*, which left Bremen Jan. 29, and Southampton Feb. 1, arrived at this port last night. The mails, including letters and papers, are later by two days than those at hand by the *Java*, and were received at the office of the TIMES at 1:40 this A. M.

M. JECKER, whose name is well known in connection with Mexican bonds, has been ordered to appear before the Court of Chancery to be cross-examined in regard to his claims upon the Credit Foncier of England. M. JECKER claims £500,000 damages for breach of contract.

M. JOSEPH HAUSSMANN, uncle of the late Prefect of the Seine, and a very large house owner in Paris, has just died at the age of 74. His illness led to a false report that his nephew was dangerously ill at Nice.

The Duke DE BROGLIE's funeral service was performed with very little pomp at the St. Clotilde Church. The hearse was drawn by only two horses. The pall bearers were MM. DARU, GUIZOT, THIERS and General CHANGARNIER.

Everybody must remember the attempt of the Pole, BEREZOWSKI, to assassinate the Emperor of Russia on the occasion of his visit to Paris in the year of the Exhibition. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to capital punishment. At this point the Czar interfered, and begged for a mitigation of the sentence. BEREZOWSKI was saved from the guillotine, and condemned to penal servitude for life. The *Daily News* now learns that he escaped the other day from the French penal settlement in New-Caledonia. After three or four days he was recaptured in a state of complete exhaustion. He had not tasted food for fifty-two hours, and under the pressure of his sufferings, although he has been kindly treated, his mind gave way, so that he is now almost idiotic.

The Committee of the Israelite Alliance has issued a protest against the renewed persecutions of the Hebrew races in Roumania. Even in the towns many trades are now closed against the Jews, and quite lately the right of attending public auctions has been taken from them. The Committee professes great indignation at the debate of the 28th and 29th of December in the Roumanian Chambers, and declares the measures taken against the Israelites to be contrary to the forty-sixth article of the Convention of 1858, which guaranteed to all the non-Christian inhabitants of the Principalities the full enjoyment of all civil rights. They conclude by announcing their intention to appeal once more to the great Powers who signed the convention.

A fearful tragedy occurred Jan. 28, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, in Paris, a lady named LOMBART, residing at No. 83, having been murdered by her footman, who also dangerously wounded the lady's maid and the cook. The man during the day had had an altercation with his mistress, and when at about six in the evening she ordered him to serve the dinner, he rushed at her with a knife and cut her throat, killing her on the spot. The two female servants came to the assistance of their mistress, and in the struggle which ensued one was cut so severely that her life is despaired of. The murderer, who is a Belgian by birth, and is believed to have been at the moment in a state of intoxication, was eventually secured by an upholsterer living in the house, and was given into the custody of the Police. A terrible detail in connection with this crime is that the husband of Mme. LOMBART is stricken with paralysis, and saw his wife murdered before him without being able to afford her assistance.

CONSTITUTIONAL FRANCE.

A New Press Regime—Circular of Minister Ollivier.

The following circular has been addressed by M. EMILE OLLIVIER to the Procureurs-General of the Imperial Courts of France:

PARIS, Jan. 28.

A complete *régime* governing the Press implies three different orders of arrangement—those relating to competency, those relating to the conditions of publication, and to the police regulations of printing. The law which the Government has just submitted to the Corps Legislatif refers in no way to repression nor to conditions of publication; it only deals with the question of competency. It is, therefore, indispensable that we should indicate to you in what spirit you should apply those regulations which, having a character essentially political ought, as long as they are in force, to be adapted to the fundamental principles which govern all our proceedings. It is only possible to give but general indications. You will have to determine for yourself in each particular case the course which shall appear to you most prudent. In all publications you will distinguish between that part which is intended for publicity and that which is devoted to polemics. You will carefully watch the scrupulous observance of all the laws which tend to insure the honesty and exactitude of that which obtains publicity. Thus you should not allow a fanciful account to be substituted for the official report of the Chambers, nor that an *acte d'accusation* should be published prematurely, nor that a journal should be exposed for sale until it has complied with the precedent material conditions, nor that a *communiqué* should be refused insertion, nor that by any irregularity there should be any infringement of the material regulations to which all publications are subjected. In such matters there is no question of the freedom of the human mind, nor of the rights of conscience, but simply of good faith and loyalty, of respect for the laws. In a case where publicity has appeared contrary to the public interest—for instance, when it deals with the internal deliberations of the Council of State—you will not allow the established prohibitions to be violated. In the part of the paper devoted to polemics you will distinguish the articles which are the expression of opinions, of theories and of individual doctrines, or which contain criticisms of the acts of Ministers from articles which may assimilate to real acts. However reprehensible the first mentioned may appear to you to be, whatever may be the form in which they may be produced, fitting or otherwise, moderate or impassioned, excessive or restrained, you need not regard them at all. You will not tolerate the last mentioned unless they are in all respects conformable to the law. The reason for this distinction is obvious. There is no crime of opinion. That which is material can do nothing against that which is immaterial; error has no other judge—can have no other master or conqueror—than truth. To an opinion one can only oppose an opinion. To an *acte*, on the contrary, an act can be opposed to punish or prevent it, according as it is contrary to or in conformity with the precepts of justice and the exigencies of social order. Consequently, you will search out every newspaper article which, containing an offence at common law, may be considered as an act committed rather than as an opinion expressed. In the first rank among articles having this character you will place those which contain outrages against the Emperor, apologies for crimes or legal offences, or direct provocations to disobedience of the laws, to commit crimes or offences, and particularly to seduce soldiers from their duty and the obedience which they owe to their chiefs. For the same reason you will give cordial assistance to citizens who may complain of defamation or attacks upon their private lives. Before the tribunals you will insist that slanderers shall be visited not so much by imprisonment as by heavy pecuniary damages to those assailed. It is to be regretted that this mode of repression, the only efficacious means against slanderers, should not yet have been introduced into our judicial customs. You will apply to public meetings the same rules as to newspapers. You will vigilantly maintain the material regulations concerning the summoning and the holding of meetings, and you will not allow the revival of clubs in a disguised form. As to the speeches which are delivered, you will take no notice of them unless they involve an offence of the kind I have pointed out. You will attach more importance to the speeches which are destined for publicity in the newspapers than to those which will have no echo beyond the meeting at which they are spoken. In short, you will leave to the good sense of the public the police of moral order, and the task of checking the outpouring of ill-regulated ideas which have lately been put forth; but neither in the streets nor in the newspapers, nor in public meetings, must you permit any acts of a nature seriously to compromise material order or to trouble social peace. Until the *Cour d'Assises* shall be invested with the function of dealing with Press offences you will not hesitate, should it become necessary, to apply the existing jurisdiction. The course of justice must not be interrupted by a project of reform, and so long as a law has not been abrogated it remains in full force. I am certain, M. le Procureur-General, that you will zealously assist us in the difficult mission we have accepted. You will be encouraged in so doing by a sense of your responsibility, and also by the thought that there is no glory to equal that of laboring for the consolidation and the defence of free government.

Receive, M. the Keeper of the Seals,
Minister of Justice and Religion.
EMILE OLLIVIER.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Meeting of the Shareholders of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

From the Times, Feb. 2.

A special general meeting of this Company was held yesterday at the London Tavern, Captain A. T. HAMILTON in the chair. A report presented stated that, under the present agreement with the Atlantic Company, the Anglo-American Company were entitled, each year, after the payment of the working expenses, and interest on the Atlantic Company's bonds, (not exceeding £7,500,) to receive of the earnings of the cables £125,000, less one-half of the expenses of extraordinary repairs, such half not to exceed £12,500, after which the Atlantic Company were entitled to receive a like sum of £125,000. The Anglo-American Company also received a subsidy of £25,000 per annum from the Newfoundland Company. The working of the traffic was carried on by a joint Committee, consisting of three directors from the Atlantic Company and three from the Anglo-American Company. So long as there was no competing line this arrangement worked not unfavorably to the Anglo-American Company, but in face of an active competition with the French Company, prompt and decided action in the management had become absolutely necessary, and the divided interests of the Companies could not but interfere with reductions of tariff and other changes indispensable to retaining the traffic of their lines. After protracted negotiations the directors had, with the concurrence of the directors of the Atlantic and Newfoundland Companies, come to an arrangement with the French Company, subject to the approval of the shareholders, for a division of the gross receipts of the three cables, in the proportion of 63⅓ per cent. to the English and Newfoundland Companies, and 36⅔ per cent. to the French Company; those proportions were to be varied from time to time in the event of either of the cables continuing for a long period out of working order, and the division to cease in case either party was unable to transmit messages for thirty consecutive months. The Anglo-American Company would continue to receive the subsidy of £25,000 a year from the Newfoundland Company. The Board believed that if the proposed arrangement were now adopted the natural growth of the traffic and the diminution of the expenses would bring increased revenues to all. The Atlantic Company's Board, whose concurrence was necessary to an agreement with the French Company, refused their consent to any division of the traffic receipts which did not involve their Company's participation to some extent in the current revenue. After much discussion, and to avoid the ruinous competition which appeared to be impending, the directors agreed, subject to the approval of the shareholders, to the proposal, whereby the interests of the Atlantic shareholders would become identical with the Anglo-American Company. It was proposed to convert the present capital of the Anglo-American Company, £600,000, into £1,200,000 stock, to be divided among the shareholders of this Company in the proportion of £20 stock for every £10 share, and to issue to the Atlantic shareholders £375,000 of like stock in exchange for all the share capital of the Atlantic Company; the conversion to take effect as from the 31st inst. If this scheme should be adopted the Anglo-American capital would consist of £1,575,000, entitled, after the payment of interest on £100,000 existing mortgages, to all the profits heretofore accruing to the Anglo-American and Atlantic companies. The result of the share capital conversion would be that the present Atlantic shareholders would participate at once in the net receipts allocated to the Anglo-American Company under the agreement with the French Company in the proportions of 5-21 parts to the Atlantic shareholders and 16-21 parts to the Anglo-American Company, whereas, under the existing agreement, the Atlantic shareholders would get nothing until the Anglo-American had received £125,000, less any deduction for extraordinary repairs, after which they were entitled to a like sum of £125,000; but if the proposed conversion should be effected, the Anglo-American Company would take 16-21 parts of all the net receipts, whatever they might amount to, and there would be but one class of stock, one Board of Directors, and one body of shareholders. As regarded the agreement with the French Company, the directors were unanimous in recommending its adoption; but with respect to the conversion of Atlantic stocks Mr. PICKERSGILL-CUNLIFFE disagreed with his colleagues upon certain grounds.

The Solicitor then read the agreement, dated the 15th of January, 1870, made between the Atlantic Telegraph, the Anglo-American Telegraph, and the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Companies on the one hand, and the Société du Cable Transatlantique of the other part, with respect to the working of the lines of the several parties thereto, and the division of traffic receipts thereof. The agreement was to continue for fifty years, but on giving notice by either party it might be terminated at the end of twenty-five years. The tariff was to be agreed upon jointly, and varied from time to time as might be deemed necessary. In case one the Atlantic cables should cease to work for eighteen months, then the proportion would be sixty per cent. of the receipts for the Anglo-American Company and forty per cent. for the French Company. If the cable should not be in operation at the end of twelve months, then the proportion would be fifty per cent. of the receipts for each party to the agreement; and in like manner should the French cable discontinue to work for twelve months, then the proportion of the receipts for the next six months would be twenty-seven per cent. for the French Company, and seventy-three per cent. for the English Company; and if not in operation before the end of the following twelve months the proportion of receipts would be, during that time, twenty per cent. for the French Company, and eighty per cent. for the English Company. After which the interests of the defaulting cable would cease, and each Company would resume its former position.

The Chairman moved the formal resolution approving the agreement.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD said he thought that very few understood the real bearing of the question as between the Newfoundland and the Anglo-American Companies. Out of every £3 earned, £2 belonged to the Anglo-American and £1 to the Newfoundland. What the Anglo-American did with its moiety was no part of the business of the Newfoundland Company. ["Oh, oh," and cheers.] Two years ago the Newfoundland Company agreed to give up out of its subsidy £25,000, and for two years there had been no interruption in the traffic; but the speaker had only been in England five weeks, and during that time there had been several interruptions of the traffic. He assured the meeting that the Board had given a very serious attention to the matter, and made the proposition laid before the meeting in the true interests of the shareholders. Of the proxies received by the Board, 3,338 were in favor of the proposal, and 210 against it. As to future competition, he did not believe that any formidable rival would appear with the slightest chance of success. It had, so to speak, a monopoly, in having an exclusive connection with the whole of the civilized world in communication with America. It had the exclusive connection with Cuba and Mexico on the south, as well as the Pacific on the west. Through the French Company it had a monopoly of the messages from France, and by an arrangement it had nearly an exclusive right to the whole of the German business. How, then, could any new company come into the field and compete against this, with its arrangements and ramifications extending over the world and its three cables to do the work, all of which could be diverted to meet the demands for any place when stress of business required? Under the proposed arrangement the Anglo-American Company would get its full dividend out of the joint receipts, while they amounted to £46,625, after that the Anglo-American would not participate further until the receipts reached £600,000. The real state of the case was this, that the Anglo-American gave up a quarter of the first £125,000 to the Atlantic, upon condition that they in return gave up three-quarters of the next £125,000, and he thought upon the whole the Anglo-American got the best of it.

The chairman then put the question to a show of hands, when there appeared for the amendment 27 against 24. The amendment was consequently carried by a majority of 3. A poll was demanded, which the chairman said would be taken at once and close at 4 o'clock; but at the request of some shareholders he decided it should remain open until 1 o'clock to-day, (Tuesday,) when the meeting will resume.

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 14.

The anthracite coal trade the past week has been quite dull in the Schuylkill region, showing a considerable falling off in the supply of coal, while in almost every other region the supply has been increased over that of last year. The Reading Road brought down of all kinds for the week 34,965 tons, against 45,870 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year 508,345 tons, against 438,596 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 65,249 tons. The total product of coal from all the regions for the week, so far as we have the reports of the carrying companies, is 175,194 tons, against 208,151 tons the preceding week—a decrease of 32,957 tons—and for the coal year beginning with December, 1,447,096 tons, against 1,257,848 tons to same dates last year—showing an increase of 189,248 tons. The trade is still unsettled, no definite basis having been adjusted by which to fix prices at the mines.

TENNESSEE.

The Spirit of the State Democracy as Illustrated by its Works—The Constitutional Convention—Its Illiberal Action and that of the Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870.

The spirit and temper of Tennessee Democracy is fairly illustrated in the proceedings of our Legislature and Constitutional Convention, both now in session at Nashville. If it were not for the wholesome respect and fear the two bodies entertain for the Republican majority in the Congress of the United States, there is no telling to what extremes they would go. Enough has already been developed in the proceedings of both the Legislature and the Convention to show that illiberality and meanness hold sway in the counsels of both bodies. There are some good men to be found in both organizations, but, like Sodom, there are not enough to save them from general contempt and destruction.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has now been in session some four months, and the State is in a worse condition than ever before. Its leaders have talked frequently and loud about the reforms they were to inaugurate, and the relief they would give to alleged radical abuses. On all important subjects its action has been cowardly and proscriptive. It began its deliberations by pledging that the resources of the State should be applied faithfully to the payment of its obligations. It followed this public promise by legislation, the inevitable and intentional result of which was to deplete the Treasury entirely, and prevent the officers of the State from collecting revenues with which to pay the interest on our bonds, or the matured bonds themselves. While professing honesty and fidelity to its pledges, it reduced the revenues and practically repudiated its written promises to pay. While professing economy and refusing to appropriate moneys actually needed to protect the interests of the State, it remains in session week after week, and by its incompetency and indolence, increases the burdens of taxation and aggravates the evils it was empowered to cure.

OUTRAGES AND MURDERS.

Middle and West Tennessee is overrun with masked midnight robbers, who kill defenceless, unarmed negroes and whites who have the courage to denounce their outrages or differ from them politically. Almost within sound of the Capitol these disorders prevail to such an alarming extent that the better men of that section are discussing the propriety of organizing Vigilance Committees. When Republicans had control of the State these disorders were said to grow out of the proscriptive measures they were charged with enacting; but now, when the franchise is as free in Middle Tennessee as in the repeating wards of New-York City, these outrages increase and multiply, and no sufficient efforts are made to arrest them.

CORRUPTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Soon after the assembling of the Legislature a memorial was presented to it, signed by one of the most active and influential Conservatives in the State, in which certain alleged misapplications of public money were recited. The memorialist charged, with specifications, that some $92,000 of public money had been misapplied or stolen, gave the names and residences of witnesses by whom such charges could be sustained, and charged that he believed a full investigation would disclose the misapplication of many thousands more. The corruption referred to was notorious and startling in its proportions. The memorial was read before both the Senate and House, and committees were appointed to investigate. Some weeks after, those committees were discharged without ever having taken one single step in the investigation, and the Legislature excused its failure to investigate upon the ground that the memorialist was making it a "personal matter" in prosecuting his charges, and that it could not participate in "personal quarrels." Assuming the truth of the matter set up in the excuse, was ever such a confession made before by a deliberative body? The charges were preferred by one of the ablest lawyers and most prominent citizens of the State. There were facts stated making a *prima facie* case of gigantic fraud. The transactions referred to had been discussed in the political campaign last Summer, and in the Press of the State. The Legislature had been elected on pledges of reform and to expose corruption, and yet when the facts in one case were fully presented, it refused to notice them. Which is the more reprehensible, the original fraud and plundering, or this attempt of a public body to protect and defend it? This is one instance of its want of moral courage and integrity. I might give other evidences of its inefficiency, but the general indignation provoked by such acts is enough to condemn it.

EDUCATION.

The last General Assembly recognizing its duty to foster and encourage education, and the great and good results certain to follow, provided a liberal and wise system of free schools, which under the judicious management of General JOHN EATON, was successfully inaugurated. The system may have had some faults, but I think on the whole was one of the best I ever examined. Certain it is that under very disadvantageous circumstances good schools were provided in every county where the people took any interest in seconding the efforts of their County Superintendent. In every such county the system met with favor and worked admirably. But it was the work of a Republican Legislature, and if permitted to stand, would surely have strengthened and enforced the Republican Party. Education would have encouraged progressive and liberal ideas, and these would surely rebuke the proscriptive and malignant legislation of Tennessee Democracy. Free schools and a temperance law would as surely secure the overthrow of this Democratic Legislature as Christianity overcomes cannibalism. So one of the earlier acts of our enlightened Legislature was to wipe from our statute books the Free School law and give the poor children of the State over to ignorance and their prejudices. With no State Superintendent of Schools, and a school law which gives over to the counties the whole question of free schools, I think our poor children have as much prospect of obtaining an ordinary education as have the children of the nomadic Indian tribes. There are about 300 poor white children in Knoxville to-day without any school facilities.

THE UNIVERSITY AT KNOXVILLE.

The last General Assembly passed a law appropriating to the East Tennessee University at Knoxville, the proceeds of the sale of the land scrip donated to the State by Congress. The fund amounted in all to about the sum of $400,000 in Tennessee bonds. The act of Assembly granting this fund to this University, provided that certain conditions should be complied with before the fund would be paid over. One condition was that the University should purchase and hold a certain amount of real estate, and provide buildings for the accomodation of a certain number of students. The trustees in carrying out these conditions in good faith, expended about $60,000, the original endowment of the college. After fully complying with the conditions of the law, some $243,000 of Tennessee bonds were turned over to the trustees, stamped payable to their order. Last Fall a Faculty of some twelve or fourteen Professors was engaged, and other contracts made necessary, to meet the requirements of the law. Some two months ago this enlightened Legislature sent a committee to Knoxville charged with investigating the condition of the University and ascertaining whether the conditions of the law were complied with. That committee, after careful investigation, found the University well managed, and that the trustees had in good faith fully complied with the law. Notwithstanding this the Legislature now proposes to repeal the law and tak from the University the entire fund, or at least two-thirds of it. In open violation of a public law and fair contract fully complied with, the University is to be robbed of its fund and left with lands and buildings purchased to carry out its part of the covenant. That part of the law providing that the children of Federal soldiers should have the preference in appointments for the three free scholarships given each county was likewise repealed. The secret of this perfidy on the part of the Legislature is that the East Tennessee University is in a loyal section of the State, and under the direction and control of a loyal Faculty and Board of Trustees. This Board of Trustees, four-fifths of whom are Southern gentlemen, unfortunately chose several of the Faculty from States north of the Ohio, and this has been one of the gravest charges made. The Congress of the United States, with a liberality truly commendable, gave to Tennessee a certain portion of public lands—substantially public money. That money was from the people of the United States, over two-thirds of whom reside in the Northern States. Because a portion of that money was proposed to be expended in paying Northern men for their labor, it was considered a sufficient provocation for this act of perfidy. This is more than ingratitude—it is baseness.

EMIGRATION.

In perfect harmony with this legislation, one of the earlier acts of the Assembly was to repeal the act to encourage emigration. It has seemed to me, from all I have been able to learn of the temper of this liberal and wise body of statesmen, that before they adjourn they will provide money to build a great wall about the State, and imitate the Chinese in their efforts to protect themselves from the liberal, progressive ideas which seem to prevail everywhere but here. They fear to open up the State to men of intelligence and enterprise, but seek rather to grant them "estates upon conditions"—to hamper and restrain them by unfriendly and unchristian legislation.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

But there was reason to expect something better from men assembled for the responsible duties of making a new Constitution. In this day of progression and enlightenment it was hardly supposed that such a body would show an illiberal, proscriptive spirit worthy of the Mexican or Spaniard. I have not time now to review their unfinished task, but of one thing, in perfect harmony with the legislation I have recited, it is proper I should write. We have now a Judiciary, elected last Summer, for eight years. To get rid of this department of the Government and put in its place a partisan Judiciary of their own school, was one of the leading objects of the Convention. If they had vacated all these offices and given the people the privilege of choosing new ones under the same qualifications required in the old Constitution, the partisan feeling would have been the worst feature of the change. But in East Tennessee where Republicanism has its strong hold, some of the present officers might be reëlected. In the First and Second Judicial Circuits, two worthy young lawyers were elected last Summer as Attorneys-General, who were unfortunate enough to have been born in the State of Ohio. They have discharged their duties satisfactorily to the people and might probably have again asked for their suffrages. They had resided in the State three years and were qualified under the Constitution as it has been for thirty-five years. But it was feared that those who might oppose them in the proposed election before the people, would fail if they fought upon their merits and upon an equal footing, so our grave constitutional body concluded they would make a special provision for such an emergency, and accordingly they have added *two* years to the qualification for the especial benefit of my two Ohio friends who are thus reminded that now it requires a five years residence in Tennessee before it is considered safe that they should aspire to office. We have on our Supreme Bench a carpet-bagger, who, in face of the bitterest prejudices, has given such satisfaction to the Bar and the people that it is now considered necessary to disqualify him from again holding the place by the five years provision referred to. It is unnecessary that I should comment on such action of a Constitutional Convention. It is not hard to predict the impression such a policy will make on all fair-minded men North and South. Tennessee needs no great Chinese wall to mark her boundaries, or define her policy. Such legislation as I have referred to will soon encourage and foster a spirit so mean and unchristian as that enterprise and capital, so acceptable to liberal people in every other clime, will be repelled from her borders, and leave her fields and cities fit abodes for the illiberal, unmanly spirit now being enkindled. By one sweeping provision this same body proposes to vacate every office in the State, save Governor and Members of the Assembly. The excuse for this uncalled for change is that the present Judiciary and officers were not elected by the people. They were elected by the qualified voters of the State, and have as much right to hold their places as any officers elected in any Southern State since the war. It may be that there are some incompetent men now in office, but there certainly will be more after the next election if the spirit now manifested is triumphant. The President of the Convention opposed this removal now, because he said there were brave men who followed him in the "lost cause" who were not now eligible to hold office, and he did not want an election until a Congress would be elected that would remove their disabilities. But the proposition to vacate our entire Republican Judiciary passed, and we are to have a new election in July. I have stated facts enough, I think, to show the spirit of our new Democracy. If the people of the State do not rebuke such a policy, I do not see what hope there is for peace and prosperity.

OMEGA.

The New Projectile at Fortress Munroe—Something Similar to it in England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of a "New Projectile" you give a description of an invention now being experimented with at Fortress Monroe. During the war in the Crimea an English schoolboy sent to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, then Secretary of War for England, a drawing of a projectile, which he called the "Avenger." It was a small cannon really, being an elongated cylindrical projectile, loaded with powder and grapeshot; and to keep the projectile right end foremost a heavy iron plug was inserted as wadding over the shot. The ground taken was that when a shell burst its fragments went in all directions, and only some parts were likely to do any damage—while the "Avenger" would enable artillery out of range to throw grape and canister shot into an enemy's ranks with as much effect as they could do by ordinary practice at short range. The drawings are, no doubt, filed at the English War office to-day.

VERATIS.

The Cost of the Militia—A Protest from a Taxpayer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that there is a bill before the Legislature to purchase some seventy acres at the north end corner of Central Park for the use of the First Division, N. Y. S. N. G. Will you not use your efforts to defeat this enormous job? If there is not a great change our City militia is likely to become a most costly affair. What with armories and their fittings up, parade grounds, &c., poor owners of real estate will have to suffer another "turn of the screw." If this parade ground was of any real use we might submit, but at most it would only be used once or twice a year. Now, as it has been proved time and time again that militia are only of service to quell riots, and then in no larger bodies than regiments, it would seem useless to expend millions of dollars for the sake of a few days' "training." I would modestly ask of our "tame warriors" if they don't think this militia business is being pushed a little too far even for the health of the various organizations? I would submit whether making excursions and giving balls are objects for which these organizations are maintained. Three good and full regiments, to which the higher officers should be appointed, not elected, were worth more for real service than all the regiments we now pay for.

A TAXPAYER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1870.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 27, 1870: New-York—Mr. C. W. Cram, Mr. C. B. Rogers and family, Mr. E. S. Blois, Mr. Eug. Marchand, Mr. S. B. Solomon, Mrs. Julius Ives, Mr. Isaac Sherwood, Jr., Mrs. I. Sherwood, Miss Neva Sherwood, Mr. Wm. Sloane, Mr. O. H. Shepard, Mr. F. W. Meyer, Mr. E. J. Woolsey, Jr. Boston—Mr. Murray Forbes, Mr. C. B. Gardner, Mr. A. H. Hall, Mr. F. Gordon Merrill, Mr. C. B. Brigham, Dr. M. Rosenstein, Mr. C. B. Eustis. Philadelphia—Mr. Jos. Wyatt, Dr. G. M. Provost. St. Louis—Mr. Jas. Richardson. Milwaukee—Mrs. J. E. Mitchell. Detroit—Mr. Jesse, Mr. Smith. Hartford—Mr. C. E. Glover. Massachusetts—Mr. J. W. Clark and family. Cambridgeport—Rev. Thos. Scully. Plymouth—Mr. C. G. Davis and family. Albany—Mr. P. Montreath and family. Montreal—Mr. P. Taylor. Brussels—Mr. A. L. Chetlain, United States Consul. Antwerp—Mr. Jno. Wilson, United States Consul. Cork—Mr. E. G. Eastman and family. Kidderminster—Mr. John Lewis.

SANTA CRUZ.

Our Prospective Possessions—Climate and Inhabitants—The Peculiarities of the Latter—New Year's Dances.

From a Special Correspondent.

CHRISTIANSTAD, Santa Cruz, Jan. 14, 1870.

Southeast of Porto Rico, and south of St. Thomas and St. Johns, there lies in the warm waters of the Caribbean the little island of Santa Cruz. Its longitude is 12° 30′ east of Washington, the same, or nearly the same, as that of Halifax; its latitude is 17° 36′ north of the equator. Over it blow warm breezes from the east and south, giving it a temperature so cool and equable as fully to warrant the title applied to it, "The Eden of the West Indies." The thermometer, during the Winter months, ranges between 75° and 82° above zero, making it comfortable at any time in the day to drive or walk over the mountains or along the beach through the avenues of palms which line the coast. This is the island which, according to the preliminary negotiations between Denmark and the United States for the sale of St. Thomas and St. Johns, is to be "thrown in," in case Secretary SEWARD's bargain be ever ratified by the Congress of the United States. Popular feeling on the island is emphatically in favor of the transfer, and the hopes of the inhabitants are as sanguine now as ever. Only a few days since, an intelligent, educated Dane informed us that the Governor had lately received dispatches from the Government of Denmark to the effect that the half-consummated treaty would certainly be ratified, and that the sale of the three islands was only a "question of time." The prosperity of the island is at a low ebb, and everywhere the question most anxiously put to the Americans in Santa Cruz is, "When is your Government going to take possession of our island?" The principal business of not a few on the estates, and in the town seemed to be, not to make the best of what is at hand now, but sluggishly to wait the "good time coming," when, through the infusion of American energy, peace and plenty shall reign again.

POSITION OF THE ISLAND.

Santa Cruz is twenty miles in length, and seven wide in the broadest part. A low range of mountains extends through it from east to west. It has but two towns, Christianstad and Frederickstad, the latter at the western extremity, and the former about seven miles from the east end of the island, and on the north coast. A coral reef runs nearly around the island, making the entrance to the harbor winding and intricate. The fort which guards the port of Christianstad is furnished with cannon, and other military supplies, and is thoroughly garrisoned. The principal use of the Danish soldiers is to keep in subordination the negroes, whose awe for uniformed soldiers and steel bayonets is very great. Judging from external appearances, and from the show of military power sometimes made, one would think the island well guarded and the garrison ready for a vigorous defence. It is, however, all outside show. During the late war between Denmark and Prussia, the Governor of Santa Cruz, fearing a bombardment of the town by a Prussian frigate, called a council of war, and ordered the officer in command of the fort to prepare the cannon to sweep the harbor if any hostile vessel should approach. "Why, Governor, the guns can just stand on their carriages now. I would not dare to fire one of them off. A discharge would certainly kill more of our soldiers within the fort than Prussians outside of it." The Governor, however, insisted that in case of an attack the cannon should be fired a few times "for the sake of the honor of the island." I lately visited the outer fort which defends the immediate entrance to the harbor. There was but one gun within the fortification which it would be safe to fire, the remaining five being over a hundred years old, and serving simply to give a threatening aspect to the ports. The ammunition consisted of two pounds of powder and a dozen or more hand grenades. The entire plan of defence is a supreme farce.

ITS PRODUCTIONS.

The fertile portion of the island is divided into estates, about a hundred in number, and devoted principally to the cultivation of sugar cane. During the rebellion in the United States a few estates commenced the raising of cotton; but it never proved profitable, and has been abandoned. In the barren and mountainous portions of the island the raising of stock is carried on extensively. The negroes on the estates receive ten cents a day, besides a few fish and a small quantity of meat each week. Men and women work together in the fields, wielding the same implements and doing the same work.

THE LANGUAGE.

Although the island of Santa Cruz has long belonged to Denmark, yet the English language prevails, the Danish being confined to the soldiers and Government officials. Most of the estates are owned by English and Irish gentlemen, some of whom reside here and some at home, intrusting the management of their estates to attorneys on the island. The population consists of about 22,000 black and 1,200 whites. The negroes are very superstitious and decidedly wanting in modesty. The obeisance of the times of slavery still manifests itself, especially amongst the old servants. On New Year's Day we witnessed the heathenish dances with which they still celebrate that festival. Around a gaudily-dressed queen, black as ebony, gathered a crowd of five or six hundred men, women and children, dancing to the most hideous music, tossing aloft their arms, swaying to and fro their turbaned heads and moving in continuous procession through the principal streets. Not until late at night did they cease their barbarous music and their still more barbarous songs.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

The custom of making New-Year's calls prevails here as at home. The knights of the various orders appeared in uniform, many of them with swords clanking at their sides. At noon we called on His Excellency the Governor, Hon. WILHELM LUDWIG BIRCH. A tall, stately Dane, a statesman in his look and bearing, dignified, and yet warmly courteous, he appeared a fine type of that hardy, courageous people. The floor of his reception room was uncarpeted, but beautifully polished. The walls were hung with paintings, among which were life-size portraits of King CHRISTIAN and Queen LOUISA, of Denmark. The Governor talked of President GRANT's Message, and of the financial condition of the United States, expressing great doubt of our Government's finding it possible, for some years to come, to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest than the present bonds bear. He spoke of Denmark as a nation which had never yet failed in any of her pecuniary obligations; and said that he hoped the United States would fulfill, in the spirit in which they had been presented and accepted, all the promises made.

THE CLIMATE.

For persons afflicted with pulmonary diseases Santa Cruz offers advantages to be found nowhere else. The climate in the Winter is delightful. Cool breezes blow through the open windows, and the air is fragrant with the sweetness of fruit and flower. The walks and drives about the island are full of novelty and beauty. Whether on the sandy beach of the sea, or upon the cool mountain heights; whether under the avenues of palms, or amid the orange groves—everywhere warmth and comfort come to the consumptive, renewing his strength and healing, when healing is possible. A gentleman, who has spent Winters in Florida, California, Minnesota, New-Orleans and the warmer latitudes of Europe, pronounces the climate of Santa Cruz to be superior to that of any or all of them; and only regrets that he did not settle here years ago, instead of running in search of comfort where comfort cannot be found.

A. E. L.

A Funeral Pickpocket Arrested.

For some time the attendants at church funerals have been mercilessly fleeced by adroit pickpockets, and the complaints became so frequent that Capt. KELSO of the Central Detectives detailed two of his most efficient officers to the task of circumventing the thieves, if possible. Yesterday Detectives [illegible] and TULLY, who have been engaged [illegible] this duty, arrested at a funeral at the Church of Rev. Dr. McLEOD, in Twelfth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, one JAMES DAY, *alias* Montgomery, who has just been released from the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., where he served a term of five years, and who is a notorious pickpocket. It does not appear that the officers detected the man in any crime, but they considered his presence in such a place suspicious, and took him to Police Headquarters, where persons who have been lately robbed at funerals are invited to call and see if they can identify him.

CURRENT NOTES.

MOSBY is in Richmond—not in Cuba.

Maine has spent $21,000,000 for its 672 miles of railway.

The Republicans of Alabama will hold a State Convention in Selma on the last Tuesday in June next.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has declined the invitation to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard College at the next commencement.

Fifty pupils have already entered the Illinois Asylum for the Blind. It was reopened on the 25th of January.

The Richmond *State Journal* is teaching the Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates how to pronounce Powhatan in a few easy lessons.

South Carolina elected a colored man as Associate Justice of its Supreme Court only for an unexpired term, which ends on the 30th of June next.

Ex-Governor WALTER HARRIMAN opens the campaign for the Republicans in New-Hampshire by speaking in Hampstead this afternoon. To-morrow night he will speak in Concord.

Sadness, a Boston writer thinks, belongs especially to idle people, to professed humorists, whose business it is to make others laugh, and to egotists.

The New-Orleans *Times* reports that the preliminary trial trip of the pneumatic car in that city was satisfactory, demonstrating the principle with its draught power and attainable speed.

Leading citizens of Wisconsin, headed by Governor FAIRCHILD, have called a meeting in Madison to-morrow to organize a State Academy of Arts and Sciences upon a substantial pecuniary basis.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Courier* deprecates any factious opposition to Governor WALKER, saying he was elected by Democratic and Conservative votes, and they are bound in good faith to give him a cordial support.

The New-Orleans *Times* is responsible for the statement that after a partridge had been killed and laid on a table in a kitchen, in that city, its mate fluttered in, and after many hoppings and manœuvres took a place beside its dead companion.

J. W. MARSHALL is the last man who first discovered gold in California, and as he is old and feeble and compelled to work for his board and clothes, a Colorado paper calls upon all the miners to "make up a fifty cent contribution for him."

Several Missouri gentlemen have given $10,000 to endow a chair in Washington College, to be called the Missouri Professorship of Applied Chemistry; and Brevet Major-General WILLIAM S. HARNEY, U. S. A., of St. Louis, has subscribed $1,000 for the endowment of the chair of its President, General ROBERT E. LEE.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that the movement to reunite the States of Virginia and West Virginia is supported by citizens of both, regardless of politics, and that it will be brought before Congress before the close of the present session. But Richmond and Wheeling papers say the *Sun* is misinformed.

At a religious meeting at Allanburg, Canada, on Sunday night week, an old man arose, and calmly said he had but a short time to stay, and was determined to live in such a manner as to secure an entrance to Heaven. He sat down, but in a few minutes again arose apparently ill. A friend near him caught him as he was falling, and in a few minutes he died.

A South Carolina paper is pleased by the judicious manner in which the munificent bequest of CALEB DORSEY, of Maryland, for the relief of the suffering poor of the South is being distributed. It says $2,500 has been sent for a school in Charleston, and $1,000 to a young lady of Columbia for distribution, at her discretion, to the poor of that community.

A call has been issued for a State Convention of Democrats in New-Orleans, La., on the 4th of March. The New-Orleans *Picayune* opposes one clause of the call which proposes a union with the National Democratic Party, saying it is not satisfied that there is any such party in existence, and also that, as the subjects to be considered are merely local in their character, it is not advisable to mix with them national issues.

A colored man was found dead in bed in Indianapolis on Friday morning. In 1861, when a boy of 16, he was shot, and the bullet entered near the base of the nose and passed upwards. The *post mortem* examination showed that it had lodged within a half inch of his skull, after passing two inches through the brain. Since the shooting he has been afflicted with epilepsy, but has otherwise been healthy.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* declares that it is the West, and not the East, that is the South's most determined and cruel antagonist at home and abroad, and it suggests that the Southern people, planters and merchants, show their power by ceasing to purchase meat from the West for thirty days. It thinks that a combination of this kind, lasting for only one month, would cause hams and bacon sides to tumble to fifteen cents.

A man was found guilty of conspiracy in St. Joseph, Mo., the other day, and fined $50. Then his alleged co-conspirators were tried, and they were acquitted. The counsel for number one then moved a new trial, on the ground that he could not of himself be guilty of conspiracy, but the counsel for the State argued that the acts proved against him were unlawful and merited punishment, if the offence charged had not been proved. The Judge overruled the motion for a new trial, and the case was appealed.

A young lady reeently applied for and obtained a clerkship in a dry goods store in Concord, N. H., and availed herself quite freely of the privilege of buying at cost price any goods she wanted for her own use. At the end of two months she resigned, and very soon after she was married, as was also her sister. It has since transpired that she accepted the position merely that she might buy cheaply the liberal supply of dry goods so mysteriously necessary on such occasions.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says that the Northern Democracy must not undertake to prescribe to the South their party attitude toward the negro, and on this question at least the Southern Democracy should claim a controlling influence. It is weary of the negro in politics, and it says that when the Southern Democrat goes before the country with the acceptance of the citizenship and the equality, at the ballot-box and before the law, of the colored man, "he must mean what he says. The good faith and ancient honor of the Southern gentleman are involved, and these will be maintained."

There was a meeting held in Petersburg, Va., the other day, to nominate a candidate for Judge, and among those present was one of LEE's veterans. The meeting was a large one, and it was found necessary to make the voters stand in line to count them. The line being somewhat irregular, one of the tellers cried out, "right dress," whereupon our veteran exclaimed, "Look here, Mister, if you are going to start another war you must count me out. I've had enough of that sort of thing;" and with a spring to the rear, he made double-quick time away for his home, and thus one vote was lost.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "Just before leaving Boston, Prince ARTHUR sent to Miss MINNIE SHERMAN, daughter of General SHERMAN, a chaste and costly gold medallion, having his likeness on one side and that of Queen VICTORIA on the other. Accompanying the gift was a delicately worded note, in which the Prince begged that Miss SHERMAN would accept the medallion as a token of his appreciation of the generous hospitalities he had experienced at the house of her father, and as a slight tribute to the beauty of American women, of which she was so striking an exponent."

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Boiler Explosion in Thirty-third-Street.

A Boy Fatally Injured and Two Men Seriously Scalded—Great Destruction of Property—Statement of Losses and Insurances.

About noon yesterday, JACOB TROUT, engineer of CHAMBERLAIN, ROE & Co., pork packers, at No. 517 West Thirty-third-street, was seated in his boiler room eating his lunch. This room is at the northeast corner of the building occupied by the firm, and is not more than five feet square, and contained nothing but a small tubular upright boiler. As TROUT sat in the corner of this contracted space furthest from the door leading to the engine house, he was suddenly startled by a terrible noise, and the next instant a mass of iron came tumbling through the roof, and, grazing the edge of the boiler on the side furthest from him, struck the floor, partly filling up the doorway. TROUT was for an instant paralyzed by the concussion of the air, but recovering his physical powers before he comprehended what had occurred, walked unharmed from the little room where he had escaped a terrible death in a manner as miraculous as it was almost unprecedented. The boiler of the paper-hanging factory of A. J. DECKER, situated in a small shed in the yard adjoining, had exploded, had risen high in the air, had struck and passed through the roof of CHAMBERLAIN, ROE & Co., and cleaved its way through the boiler room to alight at the feet of JACOB TROUT, leaving him unharmed.

Others who were in the vicinity at the moment of the catastrophe were not so fortunate. JOHN DONNELLY, the engineer, who was in the boiler room, was scalded and burned, and a similar fate overtook GEORGE HUSSEY, another employe. Both of these, however, escaped with whole bones and superficial hurts, and WILLIAM WRIGHT, the young bookkeeper of the concern, was the chief victim of the disaster. The Twentieth Precinct Police, quickly on the ground under charge of Sergeant JAMES, bore him from the ruins an almost lifeless mass of scalded, burned and mangled flesh, and conveyed him to the Mt. Sinai Hospital, where the surgeons declared that he could live but a few hours at furthest. HUSSEY was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and DONNELLY, after having his wounds dressed at the Station House, was conveyed to his home, No. 504 West Thirty-third-street, almost opposite the factory.

Meantime the explosion had scattered coals over this combustible establishment and the whole of the four-story brick building was a mass of flames. The firemen were quickly on the ground, but were powerless against a fire that had received such an impetus in the beginning. The house burned rapidly and was very soon a complete wreck, and the flames communicated to the four-story brick building, No. 513, adjoining on the east, occupied by KUNNEL & STUCKENHOLZ, dyers and bleachers, and by JAMES FITZSIMMONS as a laundry. This house was also entirely wrecked, and a portion of the east wall falling over upon the roof of the one-story brick house No. 511, which is unoccupied, did some slight damage to the building. The losses from the fire are as follows: DECKER, in stock, $10,000, on which there is insurance for $7,000 in the Merchants' and Shoe and Leather companies, the latter of Boston. FITZSIMMONS lost $2,000 and is uninsured. KUNNEL & STUCKENHOLZ's loss was not estimated, as the amount of stock they had on hand was not known. The buildings Nos. 515 and 513 were owned by GEO. W. CHAPMAN, and the loss on them will be about $30,000, the first being wholly destroyed and the latter greatly damaged. The loss of CHAMBERLAIN, ROE & Co. is confined to the hole made in their roof by the descending boiler, and will not exceed $300, which is covered by insurance.

The cause of the disaster has not yet been definitely ascertained. The engineer was too much injured to give any account of the affair, but it was generally rumored around the scene of the calamity that at the moment of the explosion he was carrying sixty pounds of steam. The boiler was tested in August last, and was licensed to carry seventy pounds, so that he seems to have been close upon his maximum. The boiler was a small one of ordinary locomotive construction, and had been used for some time. There will be a thorough official investigation of the catastrophe.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

Judge Hitchcock's Opinion Concerning the Proposed Lease to Erie—Financial Condition of the Road—What O'Doherty and Gould Did for the Road.

The New-York and Ohio Courts having sanctioned the leasing of such portions of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway as are within their respective jurisdictions to the Erie corporation, the parties in interest are now endeavoring to obtain the consent of the Courts of Pennsylvania to the leasing of the remainder of the line. The case came up for argument in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia on Saturday before Judge REED and his associates, Judges SHARSWOOD, AGNEW and WILLIAMS. Messrs. TILDEN & CUTLER appeared on behalf of the motion to suspend execution of lease, and Judge STRONG and Mr. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN for the Atlantic and Great Western Company and numerous bondholders. The Erie Company was represented by Messrs. JAMES E. GOWEN, GEO. W. BIDDLE and FREDERICK A. LANE. The case excited great interest, the court room being densely crowded. Mr. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN having suggested the necessity of taking the testimony of Judge HITCHCOCK, the receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western, the Court appointed General COLLIS as Commissioner. Judge HITCHCOCK, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

I am operating the Atlantic and Great Western Railway as receiver, having been appointed by the Courts of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio to succeed Messrs. GOULD and O'DOHERTY; I have had very considerable experience in the management of railroads; have been a director of the Mahoning branch of the Atlantic and Great Western for fifteen years; the Atlantic and Great Western was in good condition when I assumed control, Messrs. GOULD and O'DOHERTY having expended considerable sums in improving it and extending its business; the road was in bad condition when GOULD and O'DOHERTY relieved General POTTER of control, but as soon as their attention was called to the fact, they at once set to work and succeeded in putting it in a satisfactory condition; the Erie Company operated the line under the former lease from December, 1868, until April, 1869; the road is in better condition now than it ever was before the Erie took hold of it; I do not know the exact amount GOULD and O'DOHERTY expended during their receivership, but, judging by the vast improvements they effected, it must have been very large; having a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the road and of its prospects, I am in favor of the speedy execution of the proposed lease to the Erie Company; I regard the thirty per cent. of the gross earnings, which is secured by the lease under consideration, as far more than could be earned by the road if run separate or by the operation of the road by a receiver; I am convinced that thirty per cent. of the gross earnings is more than the net earnings of the entire line would be if run by a receiver; unless the lease be forthwith entered into, it will be impossible for me to operate the road, as its current income, pending these negotiations, is not sufficient to pay expenses; the payment of the employes is now in arrear some $125,000; arrearages of rent to the Mahoning Road amount to $78,000, of which $23,000 must be paid before the 1st of March to save the forfeiture; the Mahoning Road also claims about $36,000 on rolling stock; there are other pressing debts amounting to $20,000 or $30,000, and the current expenses besides; the pay roll and vouchers for January amount to about $218,000, of which only $20,000 has been paid; I have only $67,000 in hand; the vexatious delays which have prevented the execution of the proposed lease to the Erie Company have occasioned me much annoyance in operating the road, and have put the employes to great distress; Mr. GOULD has advanced $35,000 towards paying the men, and but for that assistance they would have been forced to quit work; the Erie Company also made cash advances to the old receivers to the sum of $100,000; the men are very urgent for their pay, and the Erie Company is doing all it can to encourage them to hold on until the lease is executed, when they will be paid as promptly as I understand their brethren on the Erie line proper are now; the employes are all in favor of the lease to Erie.

In concluding his testimony Judge HITCHCOCK said:

I have thoroughly read and studied the lease under consideration, and I think, as receiver of the road, that the amount of rent to be secured, the price of the supplies and the guarantees for the performance of the contract by the Erie Company are in the highest degree satisfactory, and I am convinced that it is for the interest of the creditors and all interested in the welfare of the Atlantic and Great Western Road that the proposed lease should be executed as soon as possible; according to my estimate the thirty per cent. secured by the lease, estimating the gross earnings at $4,500,000 would be about $300,000 better than the earnings which would be secured by the operation of the road under myself or any other receiver; I consider harmonious relations with Erie vital to the interests of the Atlantic and Great Western, and so must all who give the relative positions of the two lines a moment's study; and I am not aware of any arrangement with any other line that would not result in serious loss; that is, if the Atlantic and Great Western were separated from a running connection with the Erie.

Judge HITCHCOCK being considered by the parties who have hitherto opposed the execution of the lease as the person most competent to decide as to the advisability of the proposed arrangement with Erie, and, moreover, having the confidence of the Courts of New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, his favorable decision will doubtless insure the immediate execution of the lease.

Important Order with Regard to Canceling Revenue Stamps.

The following circular has been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Owing to the extensive frauds committed upon the revenues by the washing, restoration and reuse of such Internal Revenue adhesive stamps as have been used and canceled by the machine known as the Ribbon stamp, it is hereby ordered and prescribed, that on and after May 1, 1870, all adhesive stamps used upon the instruments, documents, writings and papers, mentioned and described in Schedule B of the Internal Revenue laws, shall be canceled by the person affixing the same, either by writing upon each and every stamp, in ink, the initials of his name, and the date (year, month, and day,) upon which the same is attached or used, or by cutting and canceling the same with the machine called "Wheeler's Patent Canceler," or such other machine or instrument as may hereafter be designated and prescribed by said Commissioner; and that no other method of canceling such stamps, employed on and after that date, shall be recognized as legal and sufficient, until otherwise prescribed and ordered.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON.

A Description of the Victoria—How Long the Vessels Remain in Port—The Names of the Spanish Vessels in Cuban Waters.

At no period during the past five years have the waters of the Bay presented such a warlike appearance as now. During the war it was a common sight to view one or two men-of-war, with numerous transports, destined for the Northern and Southern blockading squadrons, anchored in the Bay, but since the close of the war, with the exception of an occasional visit from some stray vessel of war of a foreign nation, the harbor has been quiet.

On Saturday evening the booming of the "great guns" of the fort on Governor's Island awakened the slumbers of hundreds in the lower portion of the island. The salutes were in honor of a Spanish squadron, and among this squadron is one vessel that is deserving of more than ordinary attention, as she is one of the most formidable vessels of war afloat.

THE VICTORIA,

the man-of-war of the Spanish squadron that lies off the Battery in company with the forty-gun frigate *Lealtad*, was built at Blackwall, on the Thames, and was launched in November, 1865, but was not completed until February, 1868. She is considered by critics in naval architecture one of the finest vessels of war afloat, as her lines and build have been the study of the best English shipbuilders—her cost, £800,000, attesting the value placed on the designs.

This great vessel is 350 feet in length from stem to stern, draws 20 feet of water and is 50 feet beam, with three masts, the main one of which is 100 feet in height. Her tonnage is 7,380. With two enormous engines of 1,000-horse power each, she on an average attains ten knots an hour.

Her sides are composed of English oak and teak wood two feet in thickness, with a layer over this of seven plates of iron of one inch in thickness bolted to the wood with solid steel bolts, the heads of which are screwed in so as to avoid the shots of an enemy. On the inside, nearest the gunners, thick hemp padding is placed around the walls immediately surrounding the guns, to deaden the sound and to protect them from boarders, whom they have loopholes through which to shoot at.

Her armament consists of thirty-four guns, four of which are of the heaviest calibre—250-pounders—on the main deck, and the rest old fashioned sixty-eight and forty pounders, with the exception of two 200-pounders on the quarter deck. The whole of her armament was placed on her decks by her English builders when delivered up to the Spanish Navy, and as they have never been in trial their destructive powers have never as yet been tested. The following is a full list of her officers:

Commander, Don Pedro Gonzales; Second Commander, Don Fernandez Martnez; First Lieutenants, Don Pedro Casoria, Don Luis Carbonelle, Don Echobaldze Gibert, Don Francisco Maurant, Don Pelayo Pedemonte, Don Pedro Brundaretz; Second Lieutenants, Don Manuel Diaz Don Juan Eberz, Don Juan San Dievel; Lieutenant of Cannoniers, Don Faustus Pinevenal; Lieutenant of Marines, Don Manuel Saroche; Surgeons, Don Rafael Chaucader, Don Juan Lopez; Paymaster, Dr. Frederico Roderiqueze; Midshipmen, Frederiew Comparo, Juan Montmario, Jawbo Everen, Enrique Enrulio, Francisco Perez Audujauj, Antonio Martinez, Pedro Giles.

THE LEALTAD,

the other vessel of the present squadron, is a frigate of fine lines. She carries a battery of fine guns; ten, *en barbette*, throw a solid shot of 180 pounds each. She was built at Cadiz, and is at present the only Spanish frigate built at home and entirely of Spanish workmanship. Her lines are not the most perfect, but, as a sea-going vessel, she has proved superior to many of her class in the Spanish Navy, having made ten knots an hour during her voyage from Havana to this port. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, Don Fernando Guerra; Second in Command, Don Mariano Balbijanio; First Lieutenants, Don Ricardo Jandiway, Don Manual Villavola, Don Fidel Bowajo; Second Lieutenant, Don S. Prendes; Surgeons, Don Emilio Gonues de Chipore; Paymaster, Don Nicholas Roderigues.

THE SQUADRON BLOCKADING CUBAN PORTS.

The following force of the Spanish Navy is at present on blockade duty around the Cuban coast:

Commander of the Spanish Fleet, Don José Malcampo. Frigate *Zaragossa*, 40 guns; Victoriano Suancez, at Havana. Frigate *Alamansa*, 36 guns; Commander, Emilio Catalia, at Havana. Frigate *Navas de Tolsa*; Commander, Don Manuel Delgado; 36 guns; off Matanzas. Frigate *Gerona*, 36 guns; Don Rafal Feduchia, Commander; off Havana. Frigate *Cadiz*, 18 guns; Commander, Don J. Maujon; off Bay of Nipe. Frigate *Isabel la Catolica*; Commander, Don Pedro Regalado; 18 guns; off the Cuban port of Mazaine. Frigate *Blanco de Garay*, 8 guns; Commander, Don Nuget Fogete; off Cuban coast.

Steamer *Vesco Nunoz*, 8 guns; Commander, Don Juan Flores, of Nuevitas. Steamer *Colon*, Commander, Antonio Coco, 6 guns; off Cuban port. Steamer *Leperanto*, 6 guns; Commander, Don Emanuel Carbollio; off Cuban port. These, together with the thirty gunboats sent from this port, comprises the Spanish blockading squadron in Cuban waters. As soon as the *Victoria* and the *Lealtad* undergo repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, together with the *Navas de Tolsa*, whose arrival is every day expected, the Spanish men-of-war will depart for Cuba.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN MURDER.

Tragedy in a Liquor Saloon on Sunday Night—A Respectable Citizen Shot in the Brain—Particulars as to the Occurrence.

About 10:30 o'clock on Sunday night, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, a tragedy took place in South Brooklyn, under circumstances which reveal in the plainest manner how the laws are systematically broken by the keepers of drinking saloons. As might be expected, the whole neighborhood in which the tragedy took place was startled, then excited. This was owing to the fact that the person who happened to be the victim was well and favorably known, not only among his neighbors, but throughout the city. The person shot was Mr. D. S. VOORHEES, one of the most extensive builders in Brooklyn, and WM. CHAMBERS, a picture frame and looking glass dealer, of No. 53 new Chambers-street, was the assailant. It appears from all the accounts of the case that CHAMBERS was so maddened with the liquor he had imbibed as to be in an utterly irresponsible condition. The affair took place in the liquor saloon of PETER FOGARTY, at the corner of Columbia and Carroll streets, and as Mr. FOGARTY was present at the time, he furnishes the following statement of what took place, and who were present:

About six o'clock last evening, or shortly after that hour, while I was taking my supper, my bartender informed me that Mr. VOORHEES and some friends wished me to let them have a bottle of wine. At that time there was no one in my barroom. I came down stairs, and found four gentlemen: Mr. DOMINICUS S. VOORHEES, Mr. EDWARD TUHL, Alderman MOORE, of New-York City, and a friend of Alderman MOORE's named COLLINS. Mr. MOORE paid for the first bottle of wine, and then Mr. VOORHEES called for another, and Mr. TUHL for a third; and after the party had finished the third bottle, Mr. MOORE and Mr. COLLINS left. Mr. TUHL and Mr. VOORHEES went out on the sidewalk with the others, but they came back directly to the barroom, and had another bottle of wine. About half-past eight, Mr. DUFFY, of No. 61 Carroll-street, came in with a friend, whom he introduced to me as Mr. CHAMBERS, of New-York. This Mr. CHAMBERS was a stranger to me. After we had all shaken hands with the new comers, Mr. VOORHEES called for another bottle of wine, and invited them to drink with him and his friend. I noticed that though CHAMBERS took his glass he did not drink the contents, but threw it away and replaced the glass on the counter. He seemed sober enough, and did not throw away the drink in an offensive way, or as if he wished to be quarrelsome. Then Mr. DUFFY got into conversation with Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. DUFFY called for another bottle of wine. We all drank of it, CHAMBERS included, and then CHAMBERS himself called for a bottle, and he drank a glass of that bottle. Mr. VOORHEES drank every time. Mr. VOORHEES proposed a toast to the American Eagle, wishing it triumph over Britain and France, and CHAMBERS seemed pleased, and shook hands with Mr. VOORHEES on the toast he had given. This was all they said directly to each other since their introduction—except that Mr. VOORHEES had made some remark on a scar which he noticed on CHAMBERS' forehead, asking him where he got that, and CHAMBERS had replied, "I got it among a lot of thieves and robbers." He did not seem offended by the inquiry, but Mr. VOORHEES asked pardon for having alluded to the scar, and they shook hands upon that. When DUFFY and VOORHEES were talking, it was about Masonic matters; and CHAMBERS remarked to me and the bartender that he did not understand what they were talking about. CHAMBERS started to go, and Mr. DUFFY went out with him. They bade Mr. VOORHEES and the rest good night in a friendly way. Mr. VOORHEES and Mr. TUHL remained drinking with me for about three-quarters of an hour. Then CHAMBERS came back. He seemed sober, and walked steady, just as he was when he went out. He passed by where we stood talking, and went to the further end of the bar. We did not take much notice of him, nor he, apparently, of us. Soon after we heard him muttering to himself something about his being a Fenian and an Irishman, and we turned to look at him. As we stood looking at him he pulled out a pistol, aimed, not, as I thought, at any one of us, but at the group, and fired. The ball struck Mr. VOORHEES in the forehead. Mr. VOORHEES fell backward, sinking to the ground, without a word, before we could recover from the surprise of seeing the pistol flash, or catch him in our arms. I rushed to the door to give an alarm. Saw some people there, and sent for the Police and the doctor. Mr. TUHL and I guarded the door for awhile to prevent CHAMBERS from getting away, should he try to escape. Meanwhile the barkeeper inside told him to put up his pistol; that no one would hurt him, and asked him if he would not take a drink. He said he would take a glass of ale, and the bartender drew him one, which he drank, and put his pistol in his pocket. Then Mr. TUHL and the bartender seized him, and undertook to take the pistol from him. He struggled hard, and did not seem at all drunk. They overcame him, and took the pistol from his pocket. It was a five-barreled revolver, with two shots remaining in it. It was a pocket pistol, about six inches in length. He said nothing after he fired or during the struggle. The policeman came about five minutes after the shot was fired. CHAMBERS surrendered to him peaceably, and was taken to the Station House. He told the policeman he had not done anything. A crowd of people then came in. Dr. FORD attended Mr. VOORHEES, who was removed to the Station. He never spoke after he was shot. The doctor at once said he could not recover. The ball struck him over the right eyebrow, and lodged in the brain.

CHAMBERS gives a very incoherent account of what took place, evidently not being aware of what he had been doing, and yet revealing sufficient of the circumstances in the case to show that he was not altogether in an oblivious condition, at least not so much so as to impair his memory of what took place, excepting as to the important part he had taken in the transaction. He claims that the party with whom Mr. VOORHEES was made an assault upon him, knocked him down and robbed him; says he did not shoot anybody, but when he was down they brought a man whom they said he had shot; that the first thing he remembers was "those parties" coming in and one of them knocking him down. There does not appear to have been any premeditation on the part of CHAMBERS in committing the fearful deed. He is in a very nervous condition, and is now evidently conscious that he was engaged in a very sad tragedy.

Mr. VOORHEES died at 5 o'clock last evening, at his residence in President-street, opposite Carroll Park. He leaves a wife and five children to lament his untimely death. The ball, it appears, penetrated the skull near the right temple, but did not lodge in the brain. Its course was along the under surface of the cranium, and between the membrane of the brain and the bone.

CHAMBERS, when taken before Justice WALSH, trembled like a leaf, and presented a terribly wild appearance. It was with evident pain and difficulty that he succeeded in muttering between his teeth the words "Not guilty," in answer to the question as to his guilt or innocence in the matter. He was held for examination to await the result, which has since proved fatal. Coroner JONES will proceed to hold an inquest immediately.

RELAPSING FEVER.

Proceedings of the Board of Health—The Subject Considered in Secret Session.

Thus far the victims of the relapsing fever have been found exclusively among the poorer classes, and those taken in charge by Superintendent HARRIS and sent to hospital have been charges upon the public. Consequently the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, upon whom the burden fell, finding that it was becoming too onerous for the money at their disposal, notified the Board of Health that they would refuse hereafter to receive relapsing fever patients, except upon guarantee from the Board of payment of the expenses. As this decision put an end at once to the efforts of Dr. HARRIS to extirpate the disease and ameliorate the condition of those afflicted with it, immediate action was called for, and a secret meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of President GEORGE B. LINCOLN. So far as the proceedings have been divulged, it appears that the dilemma of the Board was referred to the Sanitary Committee and Health Officer for investigation and report. This course was necessary, in consequence of the fact that the Board has not money to expend in this way beyond $10,000, which might be appropriated from the contingent fund, and cannot borrow any under the law unless they shall proclaim a pestilence or other extraordinary emergency. The Sanitary Committee therefore are to inquire whether the facts as to relapsing fever will warrant such proclamation. It is supposed that the Committee will find that the facts will not justify a declaration of this kind, as the sum total of the cases thus far is not in excess of one hundred. As the disease is now on the decline, it is not and will not probably become epidemic.

The Evening Schools—The Work of the Term Just Closed.

The term of the evening schools of this City, which began on the 4th of October, closed last evening. These schools are filled up with children whose circumstances and employments make it impossible for them to attend the day schools, and hundreds of boys who almost support their parents by "shining" boots or selling papers on the streets, get here a dim and hasty glimpse at the "ample page" of science and learning. There is every indication that this scanty means of popular education is appreciated by the humble class for whom it is intended, the attendance at all the schools having been quite large during the season just closed. There are now fifteen of these schools for boys, eleven for girls and three for colored children, accommodating in all over 8,000 children. At the beginning of the term there were 7,823 in the male schools alone, but those who do not come up to a certain standard in their studies, that is to say, those who most need the encouragement, the restraints and the assistance of patient teachers, are dismissed, and the number at the end of the month of the term was 5,004. The total number in the female schools at the beginning of the term was 3,646, and this was reduced to 3,073 before the close. The three colored evening schools began the term with 136 pupils, and ended it with 95. The teachers employed by the Board of Education for these evening schools are 281 in number, 176 males, 102 females, and 3 colored. This is exclusive of the principals, and most of the teachers here enumerated are employed also in the day schools of the City. The need seems to be for more of these schools, to be kept open a greater part of the year, and more encouragement for the less pliable of the street children to enter and remain in them.

Custom House Appointments.

The following changes have occurred in the Custom House since Feb. 4:

Night Inspectors, appointed at $3 per day—A. H. Rogers, vice Warren Carle, removed; Henry Gray, vice Phil. Reilley, removed; Wm. Brosnow, vice Jas. Friel, removed; Geo. Burr, vice E. Wall, removed; S. H. Shangle, vice M. H. Walker, promoted.

Inspectors, appointed at $4 per day—J. J. Gascoigne, vice E. T. Russell, removed; John Ellard, vice J. M. Turney, removed; R. S. Cook, vice J. W. Coleman, removed; J. H. Storey, vice J. Riggs, removed; Wm. Penny, vice B. F. Dexter, removed; P. D. O'Sullivan, vice W. E. Morford, removed; A. R. Losee, vice W. H. Millgate, removed; W. H. Meshon, vice J. R. McNaughton, removed; D. Kelgoar, Jr., vice S. L. Caverly, removed; J. F. Ames, vice J. E. West, removed; Levi Grosvenor, vice W. B. Lynn, removed; M. H. Walker, vice J. M. Russell, removed; Alex. Johnston, vice M. J. Cochran, removed.

The Peyser Fatal Accident—The Harlem Railroad Company Censured.

Coroner KEENAN concluded an investigation yesterday in the case of MORRIS M. PEYSER the merchant from Boston who was accidentally killed on the 2d inst. at the depot of the Harlem Railroad. Two fresh witnesses were examined, whose evidence was found to be unimportant. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, who had made the *post-mortem* examination, described the injuries that caused death. The jury then rendered a verdict that Mr. PEYSER came to his death from injuries sustained by being crushed between a car and the gate of the depot yard, and they censured the Harlem Railroad Company for neglecting to warn the deceased of the danger he had incurred by placing himself in the track of an approaching car.

Kings County Supervisors.

The Supervisors of Kings County yesterday resolved to increase the Coroner's fees to $12 50 per case.

The sum of $10,000 due ex-Sheriff CAMPBELL for services rendered, was ordered to be paid.

The Law Committee was directed to report the names of all persons employed as stenographers for the Courts and the compensation they receive.

Supervisor CROOKE moved that the Clerk of the Board be required to give the lessee and tenants of the Court House property three months' notice to vacate the same. The subject was referred.

The Board, after the transaction of some further business, adjourned.

The Alleged Bond Robbery—Pinckney and Company Discharged.

JAMES PINCKNEY, JAMES PINCKNEY, Jr., and C. H. PINCKNEY, bankers and brokers, No. 50 Wall-street, appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, on a charge of stealing $5,000 worth of bonds of the American Fireproof Warehouse Company. The complaint was made on the affidavit of WILLIAM E. GILBERT, Chairman of the Company, who testified that on the 13th January bonds to the value of $5,000 were stolen from their office, No. 6 Pine-street, and were subsequently discovered in the possession of the prisoners. The defendants contended that the bonds were purchased from a Mr. CHARLES H. RICHARDSON, formerly a director of the Company, and from whom, on previous occasions, they purchased $60,000 worth of similar bonds. The case was adjourned until yesterday, when Mr. RICHARDSON was examined for the defence. He testified that he was a former director of the American Fireproof Warehouse Company, and in consideration of certain services he rendered it, he received from them five bonds valued at $1,000 each. These bonds he took out of the safe of the Company's office, in Pine-street, on the 13th of January, in company with a Mr. EGBERT, and disposed of to the firm of PINCKNEY & Co. for $4,000. He denied having entered into a collusion with the defendants, or any other parties, to defraud the American Fireproof Warehouse Company, and maintained that the bonds were his property, and he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them in any manner he desired.

Judge COX decided that the prosecution failed

to establish a case against the defendants, whom he discharged, and expressed the opinion that the Company should have instituted this case before a civil tribunal.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—The Contest for the Representation of the Tenth Aldermanic District Decided.

Long before the hour named for the meeting of the Common Council yesterday, the halls and stairways leading to the chambers of the two Boards were thronged by a most motley and miscellaneous crowd. It appeared that the Committee on Protests, who had under consideration the case of SEGER vs. GUNTZER, having completed their deliberations, were expected to make a report, and that the very large lobby assembled outside were desirous of hearing it. At 2 P. M. the doors were opened, and every available place in the chamber and the lobby was filled in a very few seconds. After an invitation to review the Eleventh Regiment, National Guard, on WASHINGTON's birthday, had been read and accepted, Mr. MILLER presented the report of the Committee on Protests in the case of SEGER vs. GUNTZER. A portion of the report was read, and the Board then took a recess and held a private conference. On reassembling the report was again taken up and read through.

It recites the evidence given before the Committee, (already published;) speaks of the necessity for rebuking fraud, and preserving the purity of the ballot, &c.; states that in the case in question a fraud in the returns had evidently been committed by altering the number of votes given for each candidate, but that the Committee were quite unable to determine by whom such fraud was perpetrated. To the report was appended a resolution to the effect that NICHOLAS SEGER be awarded the seat in the Board representing the Tenth Aldermanic District, now occupied by J. W. GUNTZER.

The report and resolution were adopted, seventeen voting for them, and Messrs. CUDDY and WALSH against them.

Resolutions were adopted to lay Belgian pavement in Charlton, Sullivan, Prince, Eldridge and Ludlow streets, and authorizing the Croton Department to make contracts for laying the Robbins wood pavement in Fourth and Fifth streets, between the Bowery and Mangin streets.

The resolution to widen Fulton-street, between Broadway and Church-street, by taking in one half of the sidewalk on the north side, was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. REILLY in the chair.

The Street Commissioner was directed to report by what authority the Knickerbocker Ice Company are widening the pier foot of Leroy-street.

The City Budget (estimate of expenses of the City Government) for 1870 was received from the other Board and referred to the Comptroller, with power.

The Comptroller was authorized to draw his warrant in favor of THOMAS COWAN for services as keeper of Stuyvesant Park on Sundays, from the 8th of June, 1867, to the 23d of March, 1869, at the rate of $3 per day.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Skating.

The thaw of yesterday melted both ice and skaters' expectations. Sunday's cold snap was of no avail, except to give the City a whiff of bracing atmosphere that it has long been in need of. On Saturday and part of yesterday the Empire Rink presented a tolerable surface, but at McMILLAN's and in Brooklyn the fun went when the rain came. This season has been a sad one for dealers in skates; those who bought heavily have in turn been sold—by the weather. There are just fifteen days more of Winter!

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
487—Kirtland, Assignee, &c., vs. Northup et al.	1767—Hirsch vs. Towsky.
1465—The St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merchants' Mutual Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	1641—Karst vs. Smith.
1505—Brink vs. The Republic Fire Ins. Co.	1949—French vs. Dinsmore.
1507—Brink vs. The Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	6507—Engelke vs. Engelke.
2119—Robinson vs. Heugh.	4247—Kirschman vs. Lediard.
1531—Davis vs. Norwich & N. Y. Trans. Co.	1889½—Swards vs. Edgar.
1577—Kerr vs. Kerr.	1907½—Putsel vs. New.
1597—Allen vs. The Irving National Bank.	1913—Bacon vs. Rice.
	1919—Andrews vs. McDermott.
	881—Morris vs. Tracey.
	1921—Decker vs. Jones.
	1925—Watson vs. Hart.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
949—Wyckoff vs. Queens Co. Ferry Co.	336—Drake vs. Barstow, President, &c.
38—Clay vs. Laselle.	1194—Causler vs. Stouffer.
1186—Uhl vs. Minaldi.	234½—Moody vs. Osgood.
1398—Leckie vs. Stewart.	1120—Clark vs. Gardiner.
1408—Chambers vs. Baldwin.	1566—Weeks vs. Russell.
344—Roberts vs. Toledo & Wabash R. R. Co.	932—Swignac vs. Goodspeed.
1489—1st Nat. Bk. of Cincinnati vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	62—McMahon vs. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.
486—Howe vs. Warren.	1590—Field vs. Devlin.
1546—Judge vs. N. Y. and Albany Pro. Line.	484—Hand vs. Williamsburg Fire Ins. Co.
34—Bull's Head Bank vs. Van Brunt.	1602—Bacharach vs. Welch.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
130—Thompson vs. Clark.	227—Vose vs. Reed.
279—Fischer vs. Madden.	239—Foster vs. Leet.
180—Trowbridge vs. Taft.	255—Dugro vs. Sharkey, (2 cases.)
181—Oliphant vs. Same.	
194—Jones vs. Carmann.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

No.	No.
29—Bowne vs. Leveridge.	20—Kellinger vs. 42d-st. Railroad Company.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
58—De la Montagnie vs. de la Montagnie.	264—Compton vs. Neilson.
252—Taylor vs. Wood.	61—Savery vs. American Emigrant Co.
259—Pollens vs. Beekman.	62—Delavan vs. Duncan.
226—Mitchell vs. Appelt.	109—Smith vs. Snider.
68—Ellmore vs. E. N. Y. & Jamaica R. R. Co.	130—Sloan vs. Hull.
125—Orser vs. Glenville Woolen Co.	172—Breeden vs. Stout.
186—Fatman vs. Greenfield.	181—Giraud vs. Posnanovich.
192—Muller vs. Schepler.	199—Salomon vs. Vander Roost.
205—Gilman vs. Dudnit.	221—Corn Ex. B'k vs. Hart.
247—Bowne vs. Leveridge.	267—Blakely vs. Maguire.
248—Same vs. Same.	274—Rhinelander vs. Renwick.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4697—Travers vs. Central Park R. R. Co.	179—Reed vs. Beardsley.
4686—Dwyer vs. King.	223—Moss vs. James.
246—Reese vs. Williams.	253—Scallon vs. Bucking.
4795—Ryan vs. Shoemaker.	267—Ely vs. Elmer.
—Moissen vs. Megnot.	345—Shannon vs. Grace.
65—Crowell vs. Crispin.	352—Melehen vs. Solomon.
135—Grusky vs. Gelbaum.	357—Kitsmeyer vs. Kahnweiler.
164—Gross vs. Marks.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
146—Payne vs. Tracy.	78—Leaster vs. Coupe.
249—Carbrey vs. Kramer.	197—McKnight vs. Gosling.
4320—Eisner vs. Schwartz.	295—Lincoln vs. Van Brunt.
65—Kunzle vs. Bromhurst.	—Walters vs. Peabody.
280—Murray vs. Waller.	—Joyce vs. Same.
4522—Himmelman vs. Seibert.	—Brown vs. Same.
—Winter vs. Golden.	—Withers vs. Same.
4109—Taylor vs. Spatt.	—McDonald vs. Same.
198—Roane vs. Drake.	

KINGS COUNTY—GENERAL TERM.

Causes.—Nos. 13, 25, 9, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45½, 46, 47, 48, 49.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 14.

By Judge Barnard.

Ackroyd vs. Ackroyd; the motion to confirm the referee's report is denied, the report set aside and the cause referred.

Percival vs. Gilman et al; judgment for plaintiff according to the prayer of the complaint. Decree to be prepared accordingly.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 14.

By Judge Barnard.

Valentine vs. Schultz; motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine.

Jardine vs. The Mayor, Karst vs. Smith, Maurer vs. Grace, and Rowan vs. Sencerbox; motions granted and reference ordered to hear and determine.

The People, &c., Farnham vs. Farnham; motion granted.

Gilman vs. Seckendorf; motion granted.

In the matter of opening Avenue St. Nicholas, &c.; the petitioners are not on this proceeding entitled to any relief.

Brown vs. The Mayor, and Foster vs. The Townsend Manufacturing Company; motions granted.

Mary D. Loomis vs. Henri B. Loomis; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

McMahon vs. Linderman; motion granted.

Raynor vs. Randall; motion denied.

Maloney vs. Loutrel; judgment ordered.

Cornish vs. Jones; motion granted and reference ordered.

In the matter of John Foley vs. The Board of Supervisors; see memoranda with R. C. Beamish at Chambers.

By Judge Cardozo.

Marvin vs. Hoffman et al.; see memoranda.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 14.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Sloane vs. Robinson; motion denied.

Department for Survey and Inspection of Buildings vs. Judd; motion granted.

Hackett vs. Claremont; motion granted upon payment of Sheriff's fees.

Slendecker vs. Golden; reference ordered and receiver appointed.

In the matter of William Brunner and Samuel Brunner; objections sustained; schedule of property exempted by Bankrupt act should be annexed; application should be under article 5.

Yaguanzo vs. Tilton; see memoranda for counsel.

Wells vs. Wells; motion granted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

JURISDICTION—BANKRUPTCY ACT—PROHIBITION TO STATE COURT.

In the matter of the Petition of Abraham Bininger et al. (who are creditors of the said Bininger and Abraham B. Clark) for a Writ of Prohibition.—WOODRUFF, J.—The petition shows that upon the petition of creditors of Abraham Bininger and Abraham B. Clarke, composing the firm of A. Bininger & Co., the latter have, by a decree of the District Court, been adjudged bankrupt, and that the said Clark is now prosecuting in this Court, in pursuance of the second section of the Bankrupt law, a proceeding for the review of that adjudication; that prior to the institution of the proceedings in bankruptcy in the District Court, the said Clark had filed his bill in the Superior Court of the City of New-York against his partner, Bininger, for an accounting and for the settlement of the affairs of the copartnership, the payment of the debts and the distribution of the assets, and therein a receiver had been appointed, who was, or claimed to be, in the possession of the property of the firm; that after the proceedings in bankruptcy were instituted the said Clark commenced successively two actions in the said Court and procured from that tribunal injunctions restraining the petitioning creditors from prosecuting the said proceedings. The petition gives with much detail facts and circumstances tending to show that the purpose and effect of the prosecution of these several writs in the Superior Court, and motions therein to enforce obedience to said injunctions, is to defeat the operation of the adjudication of the District Court and hinder or obstruct the administration of the property of the bankrupts by the District Court under the Bankrupt law of the United States, and it is thereupon prayed, that this Court will, pursuant to the fourteenth section of the act of the Congress of the United States, passed Sept. 4, 1789, entitled "An Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," issue a writ of prohibition addressed to the said Superior Court and the Judges thereof, prohibiting the said Court and the said Judges from further entertaining the said actions or from entertaining any other or further proceedings on the petition, application or at the suit of the said Clark for the purpose of interfering with the said adjudication and jurisdiction of the said District Court, or from interfering with or nullifying the effect of the jurisdiction of this Court under the act of Congress.

It is not suggested that this Court has power to issue the writ prayed for unless the authority is conferred by or is implied from some express statute, and both in the petition and in the brief submitted by the counsel for the petitioners such power is sought to be derived from the fourteenth section of the act of Congress of 1789, commonly known as "the Judiciary act." That section provides that all of the Courts of the United States in the act before mentioned, including the Circuit Court, "shall have power to issue writs of *scire facias, habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the principles and usages of law." (1 Stat., 81.) In *ex parte* Christy (3 How., R., 292) the Supreme Court of the United States, referring to this section and to section 13, which gives express power to that Court to issue writs of prohibition to the District Courts when proceeding as Courts of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction, by the opinion of Mr. Justice Story, disclaimed any general authority to issue a writ of prohibition to the District Court in cases in bankruptcy, over whose orders and decrees in such cases the Supreme Court possessed no revising power, however the District Court exceeded its jurisdiction. And the ground stated is, that the District Court, by such orders and decrees, did not interfere with, evade, or obstruct any appellate authority of the Supreme Court. Without, therefore, pausing to inquire whether, under the said fourteenth section, this Court has power, and if so, in what cases, to issue a writ of prohibition to a State Court, it is clear that, if the power exist, the limitation is explicit which confines that power to cases wherein such writ is "necessary for the exercise of the jurisdiction of this Court;" and since the power is not claimed to exist under any grant of general jurisdiction, or to have been conferred by any other statute, the test of the power to issue the writ now applied for, lies in the inquiry whether, in the case made by the petition, such writ is necessary for the exercise of any jurisdiction now vested in the Circuit Court in the matter in litigation, and is agreeable to the principles and usages of law. What, then, is the jurisdiction which this Court has over the proceedings set forth in the petition? First—By a petition of review, Clark, the plaintiff in the actions in the Superior Court, has sought in this Court a review of the decree of the District Court, wherein he is adjudged a bankrupt, and, for the purposes of that review, this Court has acquired jurisdiction of those proceedings. But the exercise of that jurisdiction is in no wise obstructed or interfered with by the actions prosecuted by him in the Superior Court. He may pursue that appeal to the revisory power of this Court, and the respondents therein may here insist upon the correctness of the decree of the District Court, and this Court will proceed to hear and reverse or affirm that decree, entirely unaffected by the pendency or the prosecution of those actions, and the action of this Court in the matter of that review terminates with such affirmance or reversal. If such decree is affirmed, the decree of the District Court stands as the decree of that Court and not of this, and to be carried into due execution by that and not this Court. Second—The argument of the counsel for the petitioners involves the assumption that, by force of the second section of the act of Congress commonly called the Bankrupt law, this Court possesses, concurrently with the District Court, all the powers conferred by the first section upon the last-named Court, and, therefore, whatever impedes the execution of the decrees of the District Court, or obstructs or interferes with the administration of the estate of the bankrupts by that Court, warrants the petitioners in insisting that the exercise of the jurisdiction of this Court is obstructed or hindered, and in claiming in this Court that the writ of prohibition is necessary. In the first place, this overlooks the familiar doctrine that, where the jurisdiction of the two Courts is concurrent, the one which first obtains jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties by the actual institution of proceedings therein, holds such jurisdiction exclusively of the other. But in the next place, the act of Congress does not so blend or confound the two Courts in the administration of the Bankrupt law. The Courts are distinct under that act, as under all others, and exercise a separate jurisdiction, each in its own sphere. This is not supposed to be doubtful in respect to the appellate jurisdiction, conferred on the Circuit Court by the eighth or twenty-fourth section of the act, to review, by appeal or writ of error, the proceedings of the District Court, nor in respect to actions at law or in equity, whereof the two Courts are declared to have concurrent jurisdiction, as, for example, actions brought by or against the assignee in bankruptcy, as provided in the second section. Nor is it at all to be suggested that proceedings in bankruptcy can be initiated in this Court. For that purpose the jurisdiction of the District Court is plainly exclusive. The provisions of the second section relied upon are those which declare that "the several Circuit Courts within and for the districts where the proceedings in bankruptcy shall be pending shall have a general superintendence and jurisdiction of all cases and questions arising under this act, and, except when special provision is otherwise made, may, upon bill, petition or other proper process of any party aggrieved, hear and determine the case as a Court of Equity." The claim that the prohibition prayed for in the petition herein is necessary to the exercise of the jurisdiction of this Court, in the matter of the bankruptcy of Clark and Bininger, can only rest upon the ground that by force of the language above cited it is competent for the parties to come into this Court and seek original orders and decrees in the due and ordinary course of such proceedings, either to facilitate the completion thereof or to carry them into effect; that the proceedings having been duly instituted, the parties have an option to apply to either Court to expedite or consummate the same; and, in short, that so soon as such proceedings have been begun they may be continued in either Court, or partly in one and partly in the other. And yet, when this claim is thus broadly stated, no counsel will, I think, seriously insist that the section warrants so unprecedented and extraordinary a confusion of jurisdiction. Nevertheless, to insist that this Court has jurisdiction in the proceedings themselves to make orders in specific execution or enforcement of the decrees or orders of the District Court, involves all that is above suggested. The superintendence and jurisdiction conferred in that clause of the second section are revisory of cases and questions arising in the District Court, and contemplate a review of what is presented to that Court for consideration and decision. They may include the power which in a special and perhaps more restricted form was given in the sixth section of the Bankrupt act of 1841, wherein authority was given to adjourn any point or question arising in any case in bankruptcy into the Circuit Court, to be there heard and determined; and it may be that under the present act the presentation of such questions, and the jurisdiction of this Court over them, does not, as in the former, depend upon the discretion of the District Court, as to which it is not necessary to express an opinion; but in either view the questions, or cases presenting such questions, must arise in the District Court, and their determination in this Court is either for the guidance or control of the District Court. This is not a jurisdiction to assume the conduct of the proceedings or to specifically enforce or execute the orders or decrees of that Court. For that purpose the District Court has ample and exclusive power. This jurisdiction which is given for revisory and perhaps advisory purposes to the Circuit Court, it can exercise, notwithstanding the pendency and the prosecution of the actions mentioned in the petition herein. The exercise of that jurisdiction is not obstructed by anything shown by the petition. The jurisdiction of this Court in the case in question, so far as shown by the petition for the writ of prohibition, arises on a petition for a review of the adjudication, made in the District Court declaring Bininger & Clark bankrupts. There is no impediment to the exercise of that jurisdiction. The alleged proceedings in the State Court in nowise interfere therewith. A prohibition of such action in the State Court, as is set out in the petition, is not necessary for the exercise of any jurisdiction in the matter of the bankruptcy of Bininger & Clark which the Circuit Court has acquired. This Court can review, in the manner and for all the purposes contemplated by the second section of the act, the orders, decisions and decrees already made or which may be made in the District Court. Such review cannot be rendered inoperative or ineffectual by any action of the State Court. It belongs to the District Court, and not to this, to carry into execution its orders and decrees. If, therefore, it be assumed that a State Court stands in such a relation to the Federal Court, that "agreeably to the principles and usages of law," a writ of prohibition could be issued by the latter to the former, the petition before us does not present a case in which such writ is necessary to the exercise of our jurisdiction.

I have preferred to place the opinion upon the grounds above stated, not only because these questions of the construction of the second section are of immediate practical importance, but also because they are directly involved in and are decisive of other motions pending before us in the same proceedings in bankruptcy mentioned in the petition.

The motion must be denied.

For the motion, Mr. Bangs; in opposition, Mr. Pryor.

JURISDICTION—ENFORCING DECREE OF DISTRICT COURT.

In the Matter of Abraham B. Clark and Abraham Bininger, Bankrupts, on the Petition of John S. Beecher, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts.—WOODRUFF, J.—The petitioner herein applies for an order directing the Marshal to take possession of the joint estate and property of the above-mentioned bankrupts, an order restraining and enjoining the bankrupts and certain persons heretofore appointed receivers of the said joint property (in an action pending in one of the State Courts between the said bankrupts for the settlement of their copartnership affairs,) from any interference with the said property, "to the end that the said property may be brought within the jurisdiction of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York, or within the jurisdiction of this Court. And that the District Court, or this Court, may collect the assets of the said bankrupts, ascertain and liquidate liens, adjust priorities and conflicting interests, marshal and dispose of the funds so as to secure the rights of all parties, and make due distribution among all the creditors; and that, thereupon, the proceedings on this petition may be continued, by order of this Court, in the said District Court, * * * and that the said Clark may be restrained and enjoined from further prosecuting his said action against Bininger in the State Court, and that he be directed to permit the petitioner (assignee in bankruptcy) to prosecute such action in the name of the said Clark, and by such attorney as the petitioner may employ, and for such other or further order or relief as may be proper." The petitioner herein has wholly mistaken the nature and purpose of the general superintendence and jurisdiction conferred upon this Court by the second section of the Bankrupt act. In the matter of the petition of Abraham Bininger and others for a writ of prohibition, submitted at the time the motion was made for the relief herein prayed for, that subject has been discussed and the conclusions of the Court stated. That superintendence and jurisdiction is revisory in its nature and purpose, and was not intended to give to the parties an option to come to this tribunal for original orders in the nature of a specific execution of the decrees of the District Court. By the first section of the act the District Courts are constituted Courts of Bankruptcy and declared to have original jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy, which jurisdiction according to the very terms of the section, extends to and includes the collection of all the assets of the bankrupt, the ascertainment and liquidation of liens, the adjustment of priorities and the other matters which the petition seeks to secure through the order of this Court. And it is declared that the said Courts shall have full authority to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by them in bankruptcy, by process of contempt and other remedial process to the same extent that the Circuit Courts now have in any suit pending therein in equity. In giving a general superintendence and jurisdiction of all cases and questions arising under the act, Congress did not intend that the Circuit Court should assume the primary exercise of that summary jurisdiction thus conferred by the first section on the District Courts. And yet that is precisely what is sought by the present petition. And the pendency here of the proceedings for the review of the decree by which Clark and Bininger have been adjudged bankrupts has no bearing upon the present motion; those proceedings bring the decree and whatever orders are involved therein before this Court, but do not operate to transfer the entire proceeding in bankruptcy into this tribunal to be here continued as in a Court of first instance. The motion must be denied.

For the motion, Mr. Bangs; in opposition, Mr. Pryor and Mr. Compton.

APPEAL IN BANKRUPTCY—SUIT IN STATE COURT—ELECTION.

In the matter of Abraham Bininger and Abraham B. Clark, Bankrupts.—John S. Beecher vs. Abraham Bininger et al.—WOODRUFF, J.—In deciding the various motions which have been presented to the Court in the above proceedings, the facts alleged and the claims of the parties have been more than once recited. For the understanding of the present motion it will suffice to say that Abraham B. Clark has brought his petition of review to this Court, alleging that the decree of the District Court adjudging him and his copartner Bininger bankrupts is erroneous, and ought to be reversed. He has also commenced actions against the petitioning creditors in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, complaining of the conduct of those creditors in petitioning for such decree, alleging that the decree is erroneous in law and in fact, and that it was sought through improper motives and by collusion with his late partner, and has obtained a temporary injunction to restrain their prosecuting their proceedings. The petitioning creditors now move that this Court by its order require him to elect whether he will further prosecute his petition of review in this Court or those actions in the State Court, and that unless he elect to abandon and discontinue the latter, his said petition of review be dismissed. The section which gives to this Court superintendence and jurisdiction in all cases and questions arising under the Bankrupt act, and declares that the Court may, upon bill, petition or other proper process of any party aggrieved, hear and determine the case, does not, it is true, declare in terms that the party aggrieved or any party shall have the right to invoke that superintendence and jurisdiction, but that is necessarily implied. A Court of justice is not at liberty to disown its jurisdiction, or to refuse to entertain parties who apply in due form for its exercise. Where the jurisdiction is itself discretionary it may be declined, and where parties do not apply in the legal or prescribed manner, or in due season, or are otherwise in fault in the matter of the review sought, doubtless the Court may dismiss their application, and the control of the Court over frivolous and vexatious appeals of any kind is not questionable. But I find no warrant for the suggestion that the Court can with propriety impose compulsory dismissal, as a penalty or consequence of alleged or supposed misconduct elsewhere which has no effect to delay or impede the exercise of the power of the Court in the matter of the relief sought. If the party who brings his appeal or petition of review to this Court were by act of the appellant or petitioner, through the aid of a State Court or otherwise, hindered or delayed in the bringing of the same to a hearing, or in making other disposition thereof, a different question would arise, and the Court could require such appeal or review to be brought to a hearing in due season, or that the same be dismissed.

It would not be respectful to the State tribunal to assume that the decree or judgment of the District Court or of this Court would not there be regarded as conclusive for all the purposes for which it is conclusive here. That, however, is not to be discussed on this motion. If the petitioner prosecutes his review in due form and be without fault therein, we deem it proper to hear it. We must, therefore, decline to require the petitioner to make the election sought on pain of a dismissal of his proceedings.

For the motion, Mr. Bangs; in opposition, Mr. Compton.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The United States vs. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits found on the corner of Sullivan and Houston streets.—This was an information tried before a jury for the forfeiture of the above property. An illicit still was seized in the cellar of the premises corner of Sullivan and Houston streets, and the spirits concerned in this proceeding were found in a barroom in the same building. A condemnation was sought under the provision of the Internal Revenue act, which forfeits all personal property found on the same premises with an illicit still. The claimant set up that he had no knowledge that the still existed. The jury returned a verdict for the Government, condemning the property.

Assistant District-Attorney Simons for the Government; Mr. Coursen for the claimant.

MOTION—THE BININGER CASE.

In the matter of Abraham B. Clark and Abraham Bininger.—This was a motion of the assignee in the above matter, the facts in which have been several times published, asking this Court to specifically order the Marshal to take the property now held by the receiver, under the order of the Superior Court, and also asking that the assignee in bankruptcy be substituted for Clark in the suit in the Superior Court. Counsel for the assignee stated that his argument upon this motion was similar to that made by him upon the motions in the Circuit Court, and as Judge Blatchford had been present at the former argument, he would submit this motion upon his printed points. Counsel in support of the jurisdiction of the Superior Court contended that no interest passed to the assignee in bankruptcy in this case, by operation of the Bankrupt act, since by that act only property in possession of the bankrupt passes to the assignee, and the appointment of the receiver vested the property in that receiver, and divested the bankrupts of all possession of or control over it. Counsel also insisted that the property is in the custody of the Superior Court, as the receiver is but the instrument of the Court, and that no power exists in this Court to take it from that custody. This proposition was discussed at length, citing many authorities, and the ground taken that this Court is a statutory Court of limited jurisdiction, and its power to give the relief asked for cannot be presumed, but must be shown by some express statute; that it did not possess that power before the passage of the Bankruptcy act, and that it was not conferred by that act. The argument will be continued to-morrow at 3 P. M.

Mr. Bangs for the assignee; Roger A. Pryor opposed.

INJUNCTION AND RECEIVER.

John S. Beecher vs. Abraham Bininger, Abraham B. Clark, Daniel H. Hanrahan and Thomas J. Barr.—This was a motion for an injunction and receiver, founded on a bill in equity filed by the plaintiff, who was the assignee in bankruptcy. The bill alleged his appointment in the bankruptcy proceedings, and stated also the pendency of the previous proceedings in the Superior Court, in which the defendants Hanrahan and Barr were appointed receivers. It further alleged that the plaintiff could not make an inventory of the property, but believed it was sufficient to pay all the bankrupts' debts, and that nearly all the creditors had proved their debts in bankruptcy; that the receivers had set themselves to defeat those proceedings, resisted the efforts of the Marshal to take the property, have converted part of the property into money, which they refuse to deliver over, and that they claim an excessive amount as fees, and thereby he was prevented from administering his trust as assignee, and the effect of the act of Congress was impeded. And it prayed a decree that the title of Clark & Bininger be held divested, and the receiver's title also, except so far as they have a lien for their fees, and that they be decreed to deliver the property to him. The injunction asked for was to prevent the defendants from meddling with the property, that Clark be restrained from prosecuting the suit in the Superior Court, and that the defendants be restrained from preventing the Marshal from taking possession of the property.

The defendant's alleged that Clark & Bininger had committed no act of bankruptcy, that the Superior Court had acquired jurisdiction of the property before the proceedings in bankruptcy were begun, and by that the title of the bankrupts was divested, and that the State Court had gained jurisdiction which was not divested.

Held by the Court—That this Court cannot listen to any argument which proceeds upon the allegation that the adjudication of bankruptcy was erroneous in fact or law, or suffer any collateral attack upon that decree. That a complainant asking an injunction must show other grounds than a conflict of claim to the title and possession of the property in question. That the proceedings in bankruptcy are summary in their nature, and that where the jurisdiction of the District Court seems inadequate, concurrent jurisdiction is given by the second section of the act to this Court to entertain an action at law, or a suit in equity, by the assignee, against any person claiming an adverse interest. Such a suit in equity is subject to the ordinary rules governing this Court as a Court of Equity, and to entitle him to an injunction, he must submit to some peril of loss, which the Court will be unable completely to redress. That, as far as this bill asks relief against the bankrupts, there appear no grounds for coming to this Court by bill in equity. The summary jurisdiction of the District Court embraces ample power to compel their obedience to all orders and decrees necessary to enforce the surrender of their property, and if they are proper parties in this case no injunction is called for. That, as to the other defendants, it is no reason for granting an injunction that they assert a prior jurisdiction over the property. Their claims are not shown to be made in bad faith. They raise questions of law which are to be determined in this suit, and as it is not shown that the property is in peril of waste or loss, or that the receivers are violating their duty, or are irresponsible, or are removing the property from the jurisdiction of the Court, no case is shown calling for a preliminary injunction.

Motion denied.

For plaintiff, Mr. Bangs; for the defendant Clark, Mr. Compton; for the receivers, Mr. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

ACTION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

Wm. H. Seward and George M. Grier, Executors, &c., vs. Edwin P. Seward, Clarence A. Seward, George W. Seward and twenty-one other defendants.—The trial of this action, the particulars of which have been already reported in the TIMES, was commenced yesterday before the Special Term, and will be resumed this morning at the opening of the Court. The object of the suit is to have the judgment of a Court of Equity on the construction of a will made on the 13th of April, 1848, and a codicil made the day following by Samuel S. Seward, father of William H. Seward, Edwin P. Seward, George W. Seward, &c. The testator, Samuel S. Seward, died on the 24th of August, 1849, leaving a large real estate situated mainly in the town of Florida, Orange County, this State. The will was proved on the 10th of September, 1849, before the Surrogate of Orange County, at which time it appeared that the plaintiffs herein, Wm. H. Seward and George M. Grier, were duly appointed executors by the testator. In October following Edwin P. Seward and George W. Seward, both sons of the testator, did by deed appoint Wm. H. Seward as guardian of the infant children and of their estates. The children of S. P. Seward at that time were W. S. Seward, Frances A. Seward, Thurlow Weed Seward, Jasper A. Seward and T. W. Seward. George W. Seward, another son of the testator, gave authority to Wm. H. Seward to take charge of the estates and children, named as follows: Sarah C. Seward, Wm. H. Seward, Samuel S. Seward, George F. Seward and John L. Seward. The property of the testator was by the terms of the will divided up into twentieths. The fathers of the children above-named were widowers at the time, but they have since married and several children in both families have resulted. The second set of children now come in for their shares, and this seems to be about the whole difficulty, stated in a short way.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 14.

Before Judge Spencer.

THE CONTEMPTUOUS POLICEMAN.

John W. Morrow vs. James W. Walker.—This was a motion for a stay of proceedings against an order of Judge McCunn, imprisoning the defendant for contempt, in not submitting to a supplementary examination. After recovery of judgment against the defendant, who is a member of the Metropolitan Police force, an order for supplementary examination was made and served on him, but he failed to appear, giving as his excuse that he had been ordered on duty on that day. Judge McCunn, rejecting this excuse, issued an order to show cause why defendant should not be committed for contempt. On the return to this order, counsel for the judgment debtor represented that his client was absent on account of sickness. Judge McCunn held that also to be no excuse, and referred the matter to A. J. Smith to take testimony, who reported the judgment debtor as being in contempt.

On this report Judge McCunn ordered the defendant to pay the amount of the judgment and a counsel fee of $250 in the nature of a fine for contempt of Court, or be committed until paid. From this order the defendant now appeals, and on the appeal makes application to Judge SPENCER, at Special Term, for a stay of proceedings on the commitment for contempt pending the appeal. The hearing was adjourned, Judge SPENCER remarking that unless good reasons were shown to the contrary he would grant the stay.

THE BININGER CASE—CONTINUATION OF THE CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

Before Judge McCunn.

Clark vs. Bininger.—The motion to punish for contempt in this case was again up before Judge McCUNN to-day. All the parties appeared, but as some of the counsel had not seen the opinion of Judge Woodruff of the United States Circuit Court, it was proposed to adjourn the argument before the Superior Court. Mr. Compton said that he had no desire to push the argument in the premises, but the counsel on the other side were now engaged, notwithstanding Judge Woodruff's decision, in making a motion before the Bankruptcy Court to have the Marshal take possession of the property of Clark and Bininger.

Judge MCCUNN, interrupting Mr. Compton, said: You need not be alarmed about the Bankrupt Court getting possession of the assets of this firm. This Court will retain at all hazards the property now under its control. Judge Woodruff has, as the Court understands, decided nearly all the questions in favor of the jurisdiction of this Court, and while this Court would submit most cheerfully to all that Judge Woodruff might suggest and do, it would take great care that no interference of the Bankrupt Court or its Marshal shall take place. The Sheriff's officers were now in full possession and would remain so until this question of jurisdiction should be finally determined. The motions were therefore postponed to Monday next at 11 A. M.

Mr. Compton for plaintiff; Roger A. Pryor and Mr. Morgan for receiver; Mr. Bangs for assignee in Bankruptcy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

An itinerant Chinese cigar dealer named Antonio Corn, residing in Baxter-street, was arraigned on a charge of stabbing James Moore, a young boy, living at No. 68 Catherine-street, in the abdomen with a knife. It appeared that the act was committed during a moment of irritation resulting from the capers of some boys, with whom, however, the wounded boy had nothing to do. The accused was convicted, and was subsequently sent to State Prison for three years.

TOBACCO THEFT BY BOYS.

Two boys, named Thomas Foley and Francis Blanco, were charged with having stolen $75 worth of tobacco from the factory of Joseph Bacon, at No. 6 Marion-street, in which the last-named defendant was employed. They pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

A BURGLAR PUNISHED.

David Reed was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment in State Prison for having broken into the liquor store of Richard Feenan, at No. 99 Fulton-street, with intent to steal.

THEFT OF BILLIARD BALLS.

A bartender named Herman Cardes was charged with breaking into the saloon of Lois Smith, at No. 449 Sixth-avenue, and with stealing therefrom a number of billiard balls, valued at $160. He was seen to enter the Washington Hotel, on Fourth-avenue, with a box containing the stolen property in his possession. He was sent to State Prison for one year.

FLEECING A CANAL BOATMAN.

Michael Hennessey and Peter Cain were jointly accused of having stolen a $50 national bank note belonging to Peter Van Buren, connected with a canal boat. The testimony showed that the defendants met the complainant at a saloon in South-street, and that the latter was then asked by Hennessey for the loan of $1; that the complainant then took out the $50 bill and gave it to Hennessey to get changed; that it was handed over to Cain, and that nothing more was seen of the money until after the arrest of both of the accused. Hennessey was acquitted, there being no direct proof that he was cognizant that Cain intended to run away with the money. Cain was convicted of larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 14, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$32,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114⅝	2,100	N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctf's	95⅝
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64..c	114½	10,000	do..bet. call	95⅝
1,000	do	113⅞	100	Adams Ex	63
51,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114	50	Wells-Fargo Ex	20
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	112	200	Boston W. P	16½
57,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67s3	113⅜	100	Pac. Mail	41¼
82,500	do	113⅜	6	do	40¾
20,000	do.........b3	113½	100	do..bet. call	41⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c.	57¼	100	Am. Coal bet. call	40
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	52¾	900	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	97½
54,000	do	53	200	do	97⅝
80,000	do	53¼	400	Erie	25½
10,000	do	53½	50	do	25¼
3,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	62¼	400	Reading	98⅝
10,000	do	62½	500	do.........b30	98⅝
5,000	Ga. St. 6s	81⅞	500	do	98⅝
10,000	N. C. St. 6s	46	200	do..bet. call	98⅝
500	do	45	200	Mich. Cen.	122
15,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	26	300	L. S. & M. S. R.	88½
4,000	do	26½	350	do	88⅝
1,000	do	26¼	1020	do	88¼
1,000	do	26⅜	800	do..bet. call	88⅞
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	92	40	Panama R.	170
2,000	S. Car. 6s	87¼	200	Clev. & Pitts	99
7,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	81	400	do	99½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	90½	200	do	99¼
20,000	do	91	25	do	98½
5,000	La. 6s	74	700	Chic. & N. W.	73½
8,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	85	500	do	73⅝
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	72	100	do..bet. call	73½
1,000	Ala. St. 5s	63	20	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅞
2,000	Erie 4th M.	82	700	do	90½
3,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	96¼	400	do	90⅝
			200	do..bet. call	90⅝
1,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc	76	400	N. J. Cen.	99⅞
3,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	96¾	400	do.........b30	99½
13,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	86½	800	Chi. & R. I. R.	120⅝
			100	do	120¾
2,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	100	600	do....bet. call	120⅞
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	93½	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	88⅝
1,000	Chi. & R. I. 1st.	105	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	91¼
4,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98½	200	do	92
7,000	Chi. & Alt., 1st.	102	5	do	92¼
5,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	80	100	Alt. & T. H.	32
			200	Chic. & Alt., ex p.	115
1,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	90	400	Ohio & Miss	29⅝
			800	do	29½
2,000	do	89⅞	50	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	69
33,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	78	300	do	68⅞
			80	C., C. C. & Ind. b. c.	74½
10,000	do	78¼	300	Morris & Essex	86½
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91	50	do	86⅝
1,000	Lake S. Div. B's	89¼	200	Bos., H. & E.	6¼
5	Fourth N. Bank	102⅜	500	do	6⅜
19	Tenth Nat. Bk	107	42	N. J. R.	117½
100	Cumb. Coal Pf.	35¼	100	Dub. & S. C. R.	109½
25	West. U. Tel.	35¼	100	do	109⅞
100	do	35½	100	Col., C. & Ind. C. R.	19
300	do	35	400	do	19¼
28	do....bet. call	34¾	48	do	18¾
100	Quick. M.	13¾	200	Del., L. & W.	105

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114⅜	$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117¾
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	113⅝	8,500	do.........c	117⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	113¾	11,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	113⅜
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 small	112¾	5,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.n	113
			2,000	do	112⅞
31,500	do	113½	1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109⅛
10,000	do.........s3	113⅛	15,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅛
85,000	do.........b3	113¼			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	53	35	A. M. U. Ex.	36¼
20,000	do	52¾	100	L. S. & M. So. R.	88½
10,000	do..bet. call	52⅝	700	Clev. & Pitts	99½
9,000	Va. St. 6s, n., b. c.	65½	200	do.........b10	99¾
3,500	do	65¾	100	do	99⅝
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	26¼	53	do	99¼
20,000	do.........s10	26	200	Chi. & N. W.	73⅝
2,000	do	26¾	100	do..bet. call	73½
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	91¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90½
2,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	96⅜	400	do....bet. call	90⅜
			20	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74½
5,000	do	96½	300	Chi. & R. I....b. c	121⅛
19,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	78½	50	do	121⅝
			200	do	122
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105	50	do.........s60	121
			300	do	122⅜
2,000	W. U. Tel. 7s Bs	87	200	Mil. & St. Paul	74⅝
100	Cum. C. Pf.	35¼	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88⅝
100	do...bet. call	35	300	Chic. & Alt.	115
200	Boston W. P. b. c.	16½	600	Ohio & Miss.	29¾
100	Pacific M..bet. c.	41¾	100	do	29⅞
2	Building Ass'n	145	100	Bos., H. & Erie R	6½
45	Adams Ex	63	100	H. & St. Jos. R.	107¼
500	N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call	97¼	100	do..bet. call	107½
			150	Col., C. & I. C. R.	19¾
1000	Reading	98⅝	500	do	20¼
1000	do...bet. call	98½	200	N. J. Cen. R.	99⅞
800	do	98¾			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	119⅛	400	Lake S. & M. S.	88⅛
100	Mariposa Min.	9¾	200	do.........c	88¼
100	Mariposa P.	20¾	100	do.........s3	88½
100	do.........b3	20¼	100	Ohio & Miss. R. b3	29⅜
100	do.........b30	20½	800	do.........s3	29¼
100	Canton.........c	58½	500	Clev. & P. R....b3	99½
100	Quicksilver	13¾	100	do.........c	99⅝
100	West. Un. Tel. s10	35½	100	Chic. & N. W.	73⅝
200	do.........s30	35	100	Rock Island....s3	120⅝
100	Pacific Mail	41⅝	100	Erie R.	25½
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97	100	Alt. & T. H.	32
100	do.........b3	97	800	Canada Min.	30
10,000	N. Y. C. & H. Scrip.......b10	95½	500	do	35
			500	do.........b3	40
400	Reading	98¼	100	Grass Valley	30
100	do.........c	98⅝	300	Bos., H. & E. b30	6⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold this forenoon were at 119⅛@119½ ℔ cent., showing a further decline of ⅛@½ ℔ cent. on the average transactions of Saturday. About 2 o'clock there was a partial reaction to 119⅜@119⅝ ℔ cent. on certain special Washington telegrams about the possible issue of more Currency. But this improvement did not hold, and the later quotation was 119⅛@119⅜ ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges again failed to respond to the easier rates for Gold. The decline in Gold creates, apparently, no additional demands for Bills on London or the Continent, and the business to-day was generally on the basis of 108¾ ℔ cent. on London, with exceptions on particular or favorite signatures at 108⅞ ℔ cent.

Money is easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on discounts at Bank on prime Merchant paper.

The Public Funds are steady at the decline of Saturday to 113¼ ℔ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. At one time the market looked weaker at 113⅛@113¼ ℔ cent., but the closing price was 113¼ ℔ cent. bid.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange the new Tennessee Bonds lost part of the large advance of Saturday; the new North Carolinas were 1 ℔ cent. better; the Railway Bonds steady, and the Railway Stocks, as a rule, firm, with special buoyancy on Chicago and Rock Island Stock, and much confidence manifested in the Northwest Stocks. At the close of the day the prevailing feeling was bullish on the Railways, and the following quotations made as compared with Saturday night. The Railways closed steady, and Pacific Mail ⅛@¼ ℔ cent higher than on Saturday. The public Funds steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 14.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	112⅛	112
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅛
American Gold Coin	119⅝	119⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	53¼	52⅝
North Carolina Bonds, new	25⅞	26⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	95½	95½
Reading Railroad	98⅜	99⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	120⅜	122⅛
Northwestern Common	73⅜	73⅝
Northwestern Preferred	90½	90⅜
Pacific Mail Company	41⅛	42⅜
St. Paul Preferred	88⅜	89⅛
St. Paul Common	74	74
Lake Shore	88⅛	88⅛
Erie	25⅛	25¼
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝	30⅛
New-Jersey Central	99⅜	99⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ c. reg., 1881	117	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅜
6 ℔ c. coup., 1881	117¼	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	114⅝	10-40 registered	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅛	10-40 coupon	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅛	6s, currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup	57	Alabama 8s	94
Tennessee 6s, n. bds	53⅛	Ohio 6 ℔ ct., '75	101
Virginia 6s, ex coup	62⅛	Ohio 6 ℔ ct., '81	100
Virginia 6s, n. bds	65½	Ohio 6 ℔ ct., '86	102
Georgia 6s	81⅞	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
North Carolina 6s	46½	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
North Carolina n. bds	26¾	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
South Carolina 6s	87	Illinois War Loan	100
South Carolina n. bds.	80¼	Indiana 5 ℔ ct.	x 98
South Caro., Apl. & Oct	85½	N. Y. Reg. Bty Ln.	108⅛
Missouri 6s	91	N. Y. Coup. Bty Ln.	108⅜
Missouri, H. & St. J. iss.	91½	N. Y. 7s, C. L., '70	102
Louisiana 6s	73⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	107
Louisiana new bds	70½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	107
Louisiana 6s, Lev. Bds	71	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	107
Louisiana 8s, Lev. Bds	85	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	107
California 7s	116	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	107
Rhode Island 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	102
Alabama 5s	62		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89	Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	74½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	76½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	87	Gt. West. 1st, '88	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98	Gt. West. 1st, '88	85
Erie 1st Ext.	92	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	73
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	82½	Chic. & R. I. 1st	105½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	80	Chic. R. I. & Pac	98
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	86	Morris & Essex 1st	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	100	Morris & Essex 2d	93
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	N. J. Cen. 1st	102½
Harlem 1st	102	N. J. Cen. 2d	98
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	121	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	98
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c	102	Chic. & Pitts. 4th	75
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92½	Chic. & Alton 1st	102
Cen. Pac. Bonds	96	Chic. & Alton Inc	90½
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	86½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	95
Alton & T. H. 1st	93	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref	80	Penn. R. R. Bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc	74½	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs	82
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	103
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	98
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n Bs	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	90
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Han. & St. Jos. L. G'ts	107	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Lack. & West. Bonds	97	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	78
Del., L. & West. 1st	100	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	60
Del., L. & West. 2d	100	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	91	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	76½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Hanover	103½
Manhattan	140	Irving	115
Mechanics'	136	Metropolitan	139
Union	126½	Grocers'	110
America	143	East River	106
City	210	Market	122
Phenix	106½	Nassau	110
North River	99	Shoe and Leather	160
Tradesmen's	152	Corn Exchange	125
Fulton	150	Continental	98
Greenwich	200	Commonwealth	112
National	115	Importers & Traders'	140
Leather Manufact's'	190	Manuf's & Merchants'	100
State of New-York	105	Central National	107½
Commerce	121½	Fourth National	102
Ocean	85	Ninth National	109
Mercantile	115	Tenth National	106
American Exchange	113	Oriental	150½
Bank of N. America	101½	Bank. & Brokers' As.	111

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14.

General balance yesterday	$82,133,006 92
Gold receipts	872,300 00
Gold payments	46,109 28
Gold balance	75,467,244 99
Currency receipts	438,766 94
Currency payments	330,366 30
Currency balance	6,197,977 08
General balance	83,102,738 09
Customs	662,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 14.

By telegraph to Edward D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98¾	99
City 6s, new	100⅛	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	114⅝	115
Pennsylvania Central	57⅛	57¾
Reading	98⅝	98¾
Lehigh Valley	54½	54⅝
Catawissa Preferred	35⅝	35¾
Philadelphia and Erie	29½	29¾
Northern Central	44½	44⅝
Lehigh Navigation	33¼	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	92½

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 26th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,341,000	Increase.	£7,449
Public deposits	3,346,939	Increase.	1,033,605
Other deposits	17,269,595	Decrease.	715,181

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£14,211,399	Decrease.	£1,600,000
Other securities	18,567,121	Increase.	1,531,668
Notes unemployed	10,405,930	Increase.	377,530

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,997,180, being a decrease of £420,030; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,278,128, showing a decrease of £86,378, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£19,278,128	£18,826,097
Reserve	11,280,948	10,311,217
Notes in circulation	22,997,180	22,514,880
Rate of discount	3 per ct.	3 per ct.
Consols	92⅛	93⅛
French Rentes	73f. 90c.	70f. 35c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, of Jan. 27, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Jan. 20. Francs.	Jan. 27. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,478,148,750	1,471,141,850
Bank notes to order	42,844,210	41,593,771
Treasury account	159,409,663	164,520,483
Current notes	294,429,977	279,596,821
Current branch banks	43,181,952	42,484,011
Dividends payable	3,816,699	3,145,143
Discounts	1,656,592	1,914,131
Rediscounted	1,306,522	1,306,522
Sundries	11,536,132	9,939,120
Total	2,246,478,015	2,231,381,181
Cash in hand	1,198,652,122	1,202,001,076
Commercial bills overdue	294,211	164,252
Commercial not yet due	341,258,478	326,011,727
Commercial branch banks	314,229,940	313,182,182
Advances on bullion	15,598,900	14,927,800
Branch banks	2,548,000	2,212,700
French public securities	20,960,500	20,992,400
Branch banks	9,279,350	8,718,950
On railway shares, &c.	39,876,100	39,580,600
By the branch banks	33,542,150	33,047,550
On Credit Foncier	1,167,600	1,149,300
Branches	1,148,200	1,212,100
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,072,334	9,074,334
Expenses and management	15,561	39,918
Sundries	5,748,393	5,490,301
Total	2,246,478,015	2,231,381,181

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 14, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	47	Tar, bbls	523
Copper, bbls	14	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	2,879
Cotton, bales	8,835	Naphtha, bbls	498
Cotton Seed, bags	15,209	Pork, bbls	1,363
Dried Fruit, pkgs	356	Beef, pkgs	1,334
Eggs, bbls	1,170	Cutmeats, pkgs	1,211
Flour, bbls	3,327	Lard, pkgs	2,067
Cornmeal, bbls	500	Stearine, pkgs	16
Cornmeal, bags	4,380	Butter, pkgs	2,743
Wheat, bushels	10,380	Cheese, pkgs	1,185
Corn, bushels	4,800	Tallow, pkgs	372
Oats, bushels	3,600	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,747
Malt, bushels	384	Oil Cake, pkgs	584
Grass Seed, bushels	22	Molasses, bbls	1,277
Flaxseed, bushels	4	Peanuts, bags	1,203
Beans, bushels	248	Pecans, pkgs	309
Hops, bales	205	Rice, pkgs	325
Hides, No.	4,251	Tobacco, hhds	67
Hides, bundles	2,803	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	300
Leather, sides	8,117	Skins, bales	86
Crude Turp., bbls	509	Whisky, bbls	844
Spirits Turp., bbls	325	Wool, bales	
Resin, bbls	9,676		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Polar Star*, for Bristol—12,000 bushels Wheat, 1,088 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Resin, 91 hhds. Tallow, 40 bbls. Tallow, 1,208 bbls. Oil Cake, 350 bags Oil Cake, 80 casks Seal Oil, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 65 bales Hops, 103 tons Logwood, 911 boxes Cheese, 150 Boxes Bacon, 1,880 Hogshead Staves.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand and very firm; 4,700 bags by the *Max* were sold on private terms; also a cargo to arrive by the *Sereno* at Baltimore, at 11⅝c., gold, and another to arrive by the *Hannibal*, at New Orleans, at 11⅛c., gold, in bond ℔ lb. Other kinds have been held with more confidence, especially Java, but the dealings have been light. We quote: Java at 19½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c. gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and quoted easier, closing heavily, on a very moderate inquiry. Sales, 1,650 bales for early delivery, including 895 bales to shippers, 540 bales to spinners and 15 bales to speculators. Also, 1,975 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales, basis Low Middling, February, 24⅜c.; 550 bales, do., March, 24½c.@24⅝c.; 300 bales, do., April, 24⅞c.; 900 bales, do., May, 24⅞c.@25c.; 100 bales, do., June, 25⅛c.; 25 bales, do., December, 20c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	22¼	22½	22¾	23
Good Ordinary	23¼	23½	23¾	24
Low Middling	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞	25⅛
Middling	25⅜	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞
Good Middling	26⅜	26⅝	26⅞	26⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,828
Receipts last week	20,228
Receipts the preceding week	18,576
Receipts since Sept. 1	458,848
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Sept. 1	193,748
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	68,800

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand and firmer in price, especially low grades, which have been offered sparingly and have been most sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 75@$5 05; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 45; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 45@$6 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 55 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 75@$5 05
Extra State	5 10@ 6 10
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c	5 10@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 15@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 90@ 9 25

Southern Flour is in rather better request at somewhat stronger rates; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 10 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 10@$10 for good Ordinary to very choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $4 @$4 80 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Cornmeal continues dull and heavy at about $4 35@$4 50 for Western, $4 25@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 130 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been very quiet at from $2@$2 65 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted decidedly higher, on very light offerings, especially of Winter, with a pretty fair inquiry for desirable lots, partly for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 38@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 28@$1 34, chiefly Amber, $1 32½@$1 34 for choice Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 25, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 22½, for small lots; unsound Spring at $1 06, the latter rate for prime Milwaukee, delivered; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 60; Red Jersey and Pennsylvania at $1 30@$1 32½ ℔ bushel. Corn has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 07 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 84c.@88c. for New do.; 90c.@98c. for Yellow, Jersey, Western and Southern; 78c.@83c. for unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 80c.@85c. for Jersey and Western; 85c.@90c. for State, ℔ bushel. Barley has been quiet but quoted steady; sales 4,500 bushels State two-rowed on private terms. Barley Malt continues very quiet at 93c.@$1 20 ℔ bushel; sales 3,650 bushels. Oats have been very moderately sought after, and Western have been quoted lower, on freer offerings, chiefly by speculative holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels, in lots, at 54½c.@57½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 51c.@63c. for State, from track and delivered; 60c.@61c. for Pennsylvania; 52c.@57c. for Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. The export clearances include 1,088 bbls. Flour and 12,000 bushels Wheat, for Bri

STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES, FEB. 14, 1870.

	Bushels.
Wheat*	2,813,977
Corn	524,822
Oats	1,177,153
Rye	41,995
Barley	318,566
Malt	84,916
Peas	16,892

*Including 60,000 bushels California Wheat.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request at 85c.@90c for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is selling in lots at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in rather more demand, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 18c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 5c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ℔ lb. Receipts to-day, 205 bales; exports, 65 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request at uniform prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c. @ 28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ℔ lb. The receipts since our last have been 8,117 sides.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet, and prices have been quoted nominal for all descriptions, including Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@77c. ℔ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	......
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades		40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	......
English Islands	......	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	......	60c.@78c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less sought after and less buoyant in price, under free arrivals, closing weak on the basis of about $2 20 for Strained ℔ 280 lbs.; receipts, 9,676 bbls.; sales, 850 bbls.; exports, 500 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand and quoted heavy. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49c. ℔ gallon; Crude, nominally $3 75@$4. Resin, $2 20@$8 25 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 87½@$3 50; Pitch, $2 50@$2 65 ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM—A fairly active inquiry has been reported for Crude, but at less firm prices, sales having been made of equal to 2,000 bbls., in bulk, on private terms, and 4,500 bbls., in shipping order, at 21⅝c. ℔ gallon. The prevalent prices quoted for Crude have been of 16c.@16½c., in bulk, 21c.@21½c. in shipping order here, and 21c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ℔ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 600 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been rather more active, the export demand having been somewhat brisker, but at the reduced figures of 30½c.@30¾c. for Standard White, here, for early deliveries, with sales of 2,750 bbls., and 29½c. for do. at Philadelphia, also early delivery, ℔ gallon, with sales of 3,000 bbls. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 2,879 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,450 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Standard White, in cases, continues quiet at 37½c.@39c.; Prime White, 38½c.@40c., ℔ gallon; sales, 650 cases. Naphtha is quiet at 10¾c.@11c., in bbls., and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ℔ gallon. There were 498 bbls. Naphtha received here.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, opening heavily, but closing with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $26 25@$26 62½, chiefly at $26 50, for New Mess; $25 75@$26 for Thin and Medium Mess; $23 50@$24 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Also, 1,250 bbls. New Mess, sellers' options, including February at $26 25, March at $26 25, and April at $26 50 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue very quiet at 11c.@11½c. for inferior to prime Western, and 12c.@12½c. for City, ℔ lb. Cutmeats are very dull and tending downward; sales have been confined to 90 packages at 10¾c.@11½c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet and weak; sales equal to 75 boxes, including Cumberland, at 13½c.; Short Rib at 14½c.; Long Clear at 14¼c. Lard has been offered more freely and has been in moderate demand at reduced prices; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 14¼c.@17c., for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 15c.@15½c., the latter an extreme, and 15¼c.@15⅝c. for fair to prime Steam, ℔ lb.; also 2,250 tierces prime Steam for forward delivery, including seller February, at 15⅛c., March at 15½c.@15¾c., April at 15⅝c. ℔ lb. Beef has been in quite moderate supply and demand at $9@$12 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades ℔ bbl.; sales, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very dull, including New Prime Mess at from $27@$28, and India Mess at $27@$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 60 tierces. Beef Hams have been quiet since our last at from $28@$33 50 ℔ bbl.; sales, 25 bbls. Butter is in slack demand and light request, including State, inferior to prime, at 28c.@40c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c., ℔ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 2,743 pkgs. Cheese continues quiet at from 6c.@18½c. as the extreme for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 1,185 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been quiet at about former quotations. Sales 416 hhds. Cuba and Demarara at 9⅞c.@11⅛c., chiefly at 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; also, 241 boxes Havana at 10⅜c.@12⅛c. ℔ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 10c.@10⅛c.; fair to very good Grocery grades at 10⅜c.@11⅛c. ℔ lb. Porto Rico Grocery grades ranged from 10⅜c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅝c.@10⅞c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request, ranging from 12½c.@14⅛c., as the extremes, ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 68,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; also 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 14⅛c.@15⅛c., and 29,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quiet and depressed in price; sales 325 bbls., in lots, at 97c.@97½c. ℔ gallon; receipts, 844 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business has been very quiet in this line, and rates have been somewhat unsettled. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 1,100 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℔ lb.; 650 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 250 boxes Bacon at 20s.; 1,500 tierces Lard at 20s.@25s.; 70 tons Tallow at 12s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, a Norwegian bark, from Philadelphia, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Bilboa, a British brig, hence, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 3d. ℔ bbl.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Price Current for Monday, Feb. 14, reported exclusively for the NEW-YORK TIMES by STARIN & FLOYD, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street, New-York. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by Dealers and Jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The market for Butter closes dull and heavy, with a downward tendency to prices. All kinds of rumors are current, and are pressed forward in order to work a still further decline, most of which are baseless, and no cause exists, in our judgment, for a panic among Dairymen. We quote:

Extra State, firkins, ℔ lb	36@38
Good to fine State, firkins, ℔ lb	32@35
Fair to good State, firkins, ℔ lb	31@33
Common State, firkins, ℔ lb	27@30
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	42@43
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	37@40
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	34@37
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	26@32
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ℔ lb	27@37
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ℔ lb	23@32
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ℔ lb	23@37
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ℔ lb	20@25
Fair Western, firkins, ℔ lb	18@20
Good to prime State Rolls, ℔ lb	32@34
Good to prime Western Rolls, ℔ lb	25@30
Common State and Western Rolls, ℔ lb	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ℔ lb	24@28
Canada Common and Store Packed, ℔ lb	17@20

CHEESE—The market for Cheese is without material change. Holders are firm at our quotations, and a moderate trade has resulted for local wants during the week passed, with an occasional sale for export. Receipts are light and holders of stock firm. We quote:

Extra State Factories, ℔ lb	17¾@18⅛
Fine State Factories, ℔ lb	16½@17
Fair to good State Factories, ℔ lb	15½@16
Common State Factories, ℔ lb	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ℔ lb	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ℔ lb	15½@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ℔ lb	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ℔ lb	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ℔ lb	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York ℔ lb	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ℔ lb	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ℔ lb	8 @12

POULTRY AND GAME—There is a good fair demand for Poultry, and as receipts are not large and generally in good order, receivers keep stock cleared off at steady prices in their own favor. Game is scarce and sells well.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkey, good to prime, ℔ lb	21@25
Chickens, good to prime, ℔ lb	19@21
Ducks, good to prime, ℔ lb	22@25
Geese, good to prime, ℔ lb	14@16

GAME.

Grouse, ℔ pair	$1 40@$1 50
Partridge, ℔ pair	1 38@ 1 62
Quail, ℔ dozen	2 50@ 3 00
Venison, Carcass, ℔ lb	9@ 11
Venison, Saddle, ℔ lb	14@ 16

EGGS—As was anticipated, the advance in the price of eggs checked the demand, and also caused an increased supply to be forwarded. The market, consequently, is dull, with receipts in excess of wants, and prices unsteady at the decline:

State and Pennsylvania fresh, ℔ dozen	30@—
Western fresh, ℔ dozen	29@30
Canada, ℔ dozen	28@29
Southern, ℔ dozen	29@30

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans are lower with a dull and heavy market. Peas are inactive with prices in buyers' favor.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ℔ bushel	$2 40@$2 50
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ℔ bushel	2 00@ 2 20
Beans, Medium, prime, ℔ bushel	1 65@ 1 75
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ℔ bushel	1 25@ 1 45
Beans, Pea, prime, ℔ bushel	2 20@ 2 40
Beans, Assorted, common, ℔ bushel	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canada, free, ℔ bushel	1 20@
Peas, Southern, black eyes, two-bushel bags	4 25@ 4 40

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in better favor, but wants are not extensive enough as yet to guarantee any advance in rates. Onions also are doing better.

Peach Blows, White, ℔ bbl	$1 75@$2 00
Peach Blows, Red, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Prince Alberts, ℔ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Dyrights, ℔ bbl	1 75@
Buckeye, ℔ bbl	1 25@
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl	4 00@ 4 50
Onions, Yellow, ℔ bbl	4 00@ 4 50
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	5 00@ 6 00
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl	4 00@ 4 50

FRUITS—Apples are without change. Holders are firm and unwilling to sell unless at full prices.

Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl	$4 25@$4 50
Apples, Spitzenberg's, ℔ bbl	4 25@ 4 50
Apples, Baldwins, ℔ bbl	4 25@ 4 50
Apples, mixed lots, ℔ bbl	3 50@ 4 00
Apples, common, ℔ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Cranberries	11 00@13 00

DRIED FRUITS AND BERRIES—The market remains steady, though with only a light business doing.

Apples, Sliced, ℔ lb	11 @12½
Apples, State, good to prime, ℔ lb	10 @10½
Apples, Western, good to prime, ℔ lb	9 @10
Apples, Southern, good to prime, ℔ lb	9 @10
Apples, State and Western, fair, ℔ lb	7 @ 8
Peaches, Peeled, prime, ℔ lb	19 @20
Peaches, Peeled, fair to good, ℔ lb	14 @16
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ℔ lb	10 @10½
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, fair to good, ℔ lb	8 @ 9½
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ℔ lb	8½@ 9
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, fair to good, ℔ lb	6 @ 8
Blackberries, ℔ lb	12 @12½
Raspberries, ℔ lb	30 @33
Cherries, ℔ lb	25 @28
Plums, ℔ lb	24 @25

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Beeswax, ℔ lb	$0 38 @$0 39
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	2 20 @ 2 25
Timothy Seed, ℔ bushel	4 25 @ 4 50
Clover Seed, ℔ bushel	12¼@ 13
Ginseng, Southern, ℔ lb	75 @ 85
Ginseng, Western, ℔ lb	65 @ 75
Feathers, Live Geese, new, ℔ lb	75 @ 85
Broom Corn, Red, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Broom Corn, Green, ℔ lb	17 @ 18
Ashes, Pots, first sorts, ℔ 100 lbs	7 25 @ 7 50
Ashes, Pearl, first sorts, ℔ 100 lbs	9 00 @ 9 25
Hops, new Prime, ℔ lb	20 @ 25
Hops, Poor to Good, ℔ lb	14 @ 20
Hops, old, ℔ lb	3 @ 8
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb	28 @ 30
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb	24 @ 25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	1 00 @ 1 25
Chestnuts, ℔ bushel	2 00 @ 2 50

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 14.

At Communipaw this morning there was a quick sale for all grades of Cattle. In a general way the animals on sale ranged from fair to good. The top Cattle were small in number. The Texans on the market were of two grades, very poor and fair for Texans. A few MILCH COWS also were offered for sale, at average prices of $65 ℔ head. They remained on hand at noon. There were not any first-quality animals in the number. We subjoin a list of prices: Prime Bullocks, 17c. ℔ lb.; first quality, 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb.; second quality, 15c.@15½c. ℔ lb.; third quality, 14c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Texans sold from 10c. to 12c. ℔ lb.; highest price, 17c. ℔ lb.; lowest price, 10c. ℔ lb. This day's average, 15¾c. ℔ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

J. DOLBY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 74 Illinois rough Cattle, from 14½c.@15½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. R. MURRY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 70 Illinois fair Cattle from 14c.@15½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 98 Illinois, from fair to good, from 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for same 112 Illinois fair Cattle, with a good top, from 14c.@16c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; again, 112 Illinois, from fair to good, the good predominating, from 14c.@16c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 61 Ohios, good Cattle, from 15½c.@16½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt., and 168 Texans, good for Texans, at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for selves 154 Illinois, from fair to good, from 14c.@16c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. FLORENCE sold for J. B. SCOTT 18 tidy Ohio Steers from 15c.@16½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also for J. BARRY 35 State Cattle, dry and fresh Cows, $60@$100 ℔ head. B. WESTHEIMER sold for W. SNIDER, 29 Missouri Cattle, mixed lot, from fair to good, at 14½c.@16c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. B. W. GILLETT & CO. sold 120 Illinois tidy, nice Cattle at 14c.@15c. ℔ lb., average weight 6¾ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for D. MCPHERSON 118 Illinois Steers, from fair to prime, at 14c.@17c. ℔ lb., average weight 6¾ cwt.; for D. ROUSE, 212 Texans, very poor, at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for W. W. MCILHENY, 211 Texans at $52 50 ℔ head, weight, 5¾ cwt.; for MAXWELL & BERY, 219 Illinois, from fair to good, at 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb., weight, 6¾ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Weekly report of Sheep sold by BELLIS & PIDCOCK for week ending Feb. 12, 1870: 5,273 Sheep, price received $29,380 42; range of prices 5½c.@7½c. ℔ lb. KASE & HAUVER's weekly report of Sheep sold for week ending Feb. 14, 1870: 3,477 Sheep, range of prices 5c.@8½c. ℔ lb.; price received $25,548 69. Sales by same firm for this day: 219 fine wool Ohio Sheep, 70 lbs. average weight ℔ head, at 8c. ℔ lb.; 214 mixed lot of Sheep, average weight 70 lbs. ℔ head, at 6c. ℔ lb.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

Weekly report of Dressed Hogs sold by MCBRIDE & BARTLETT for week ending Feb. 12, 1870: 2,136 Hogs, average weight 154 lbs. at $12 25 ℔ cwt. City Dressed Hogs sold this morning from 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.; Western Dressed from 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Trade in Hogs better than it has been for some days past, business chiefly effected in City Dressed. Market closed firm as above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Feb. 12, 1870: 2,514 head of Horned Cattle, 3,808 Hogs, 11,037 Sheep; arrived in 280 cars.

There were slaughtered in same yards for same week 393 head of Horned Cattle, 8,730 Hogs, 9,020 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Chamberlin's Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street: 718 Sheep at from 6½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.; 21 Beeves at from 12c.@14c. ℔ lb.; 48 Cows and Calves sold together at from $65@$80@$100 ℔ head; 94 Veals at from 12c.@14c. ℔ lb.

Statement of Live Stock over the Erie Railroad for year ending Dec. 31, 1869: 6,115 cars of horned Cattle, 3,181 cars of Hogs, 2,099 cars of Sheep, 532 cars of Horses, 182 cars of Calves, 5 cars of miscellaneous live stock, including Mules and Poultry. Total, 12,082 cars. As compared with year 1868: 68 cars of horned Cattle in decrease, 1,647 cars of Hogs in increase, 274 cars of Sheep in decrease, 218 cars of Horses in increase, 12 cars of Calves and others in increase. Total increase, 1,535 cars.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fechter, Shewell, Levick, and Miss Leclercq and Miss Jones.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CITY AND COUNTRY, SKETCHES IN INDIA, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—LALLA ROOKH. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Kellogg, Miss Mehlig, Miss Sterling, and Mr. Wm. J. Hill.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The search for the suspected conspirators continues in France, and many arrests have been made....Another suit against *La Marseillaise* has been instituted for publishing false news. ROCHEFORT, in a respectful letter to the Prefect of Police, claims the right to send articles to his paper without submitting them to the keeper of the prison....The proceedings in the British House of Lords last night, had relation to colonial matters....DION BOUCICAULT has brought a suit for libel against the London *Saturday Review* for describing him as an "associate of blacklegs and charlatans."....The weather was cold and rough on the British coast on Sunday and many marine disasters are said to have occurred....The Preston cotton Mills, Lancashire, are resuming work, after having been stopped by business depression.... A protest against the Papal syllabus will be made by Prussia, it is said, if the other European Powers join in it....Senor BEECERAS's resignation of the Spanish Colonial Ministry is spoken of as a probable consequence of a recent hot debate, growing out of the removal of a subordinate.

CUBA.

A Havana dispatch announces the arrival of Mr. SEWARD at Matanzas. Several persons implicated in the Greenwaldth assassination have been arrested. A schooner, with arms for the insurgents, is reported to have gone ashore and fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, the crew escaping into the interior. General SANTA ANNA had arrived at Havana, *en route* for Vera Cruz, but his journey in that direction was barred by the Captain-General, who insists on his leaving immediately for anywhere else. The Captain-General desires to avoid violating international law.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the credentials of the Georgia Senators elect were taken from the files and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Messrs. MORTON and FENTON made personal explanations in reply to a circular charging them with favoritism in the management of the Printing Bureau. They denied the charges, and an inquiry by the Committee on Printing was ordered at their suggestion. Bills were introduced providing for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, for the erection of a bronze statute in honor of the late Secretary RAWLINS, and for other purposes. Among the resolutions offered was one for a $5,000 appropriation to purchase an oil painting of the late President LINCOLN; and in reference to the removal of the Branch Mint from New-Orleans to this City. The bill providing for an increase in the salaries of the United States Supreme Court Judges, was reported with amendments from Committee. The Mississippi bill was then taken up, a motion for a postponement being defeated on a tie vote of 34 to 34 by the Vice-President deciding in the negative. In the discussion which ensued, Messrs. HOWARD, MORTON, CARPENTER and YATES took part. No vote, however, was reached, and pending the discussion at 4:20 P. M., the Senate went into Executive Session and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, after the presentation of various petitions, a large number of bills were introduced, among them the following: To charter the New-York Submerged Railway Company with power to construct a tunnel under the North River; to reorganize the Judicial Districts of this State; for "additional bounties to discharged soldiers now in the civil service;" to provide homes for the homeless in the late slave States; to repeal the Test Oath act; to fund the public debt at a lower rate of interest; for a constitutional amendment to allow Congress to issue legal-tender notes, and to amend the act in relation to a steamship line to the Hawaiian Islands by extending it to Australia. A resolution instructing the Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill increasing the currency $50,000,000 was offered by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE. The House refused to table the resolution by a vote of 73 to 93, and the morning hour expiring it went over under the rule until next Monday. A Committee of Conference was ordered on the appropriations for the Military and Naval Academies, the House not concurring in the Senate amendments. Mr. MORGAN introduced a Currency bill, which was referred as a substitute for Senator SHERMAN's, which passed the Senate. Mr. LOGAN made a long speech in support of his resolutions favoring Cuban recognition. A resolution of inquiry was adopted as to the reported projected repair of Spanish ships-of-war in this City. A motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of voting on the resolution for a new rule in regard to contested election cases, introduced by Mr. PAINE the Monday previous, was rejected by a vote of 104 to 78. In Committee of the Whole the Legislative Appropriation bill was again discussed. But little progress was, however, made, and at 4:40 P. M., the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Advices from Paraguay by way of Lisbon represent the Allies in pursuit of LOPEZ, who is now said to be retreating.

A horrible murder was committed in Norfolk County, Va., a few days ago, by a negro, named LEGUINE, and some members of a family. LEGUINE had punished a boy in his employment in a brutal manner, and fearing prosecution, followed the lad into the woods, and, with the help of some members of his family, cut the boy's tongue out and put an end to his sufferings by cutting his throat. The murderers have been arrested.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided yesterday, in Philadelphia, in the case of Dr. SCHOEPPE, convicted of murder at Carlisle, that the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner could not be considered, and they were unable to discover any error in the record of the Carlisle Court, whose decision is therefore confirmed.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the correspondence with General TERRY during the reorganization of the Georgia Legislature, in relation to his powers under the Reconstruction acts.

A Duluth dispatch contradicts the rumor that surveys on the North Pacific Railroad have been suspended, and alleges that three surveying parties are pushing the work forward under the direction of General SPAULDING. On the same authority we learn that gronnd is to be broken at the Dalles, near Duluth, to-day.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported favorably, by a majority of one, yesterday, on the nominations of Messrs. BRADLEY and STRONG for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Private letters received in Washington confirm the reports of the continued ill health of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

The McGarrahan case was decided yesterday in the Supreme Court, reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which was in favor of the claimant.

Both branches of the Georgia Legislature yesterday passed a resolution to vote to-day for United States Senators, for the term ending 1871, 1872 and 1873.

The Boston Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution abolishing the detective police system, which has long been in disrepute there.

Ex-Supervisor VOORHEES was shot down on Sunday night in a liquor saloon in Brooklyn and died yesterday. His assailant, WM. CHAMBERS, was arrested and looked up in the Raymond-street Jail. Great excitement was caused by the event among the people of South Brooklyn, who assembled in great numbers, declaring their intention of taking CHAMBERS from the jail and lynching him. The Thirteenth Regiment was held in readiness during the evening to suppress any riotous demonstration, which, happily, did not occur. At midnight all was quiet.

It was reported yesterday that all the fraudulent drawback claims connected with the alleged guilt of SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD had been returned from Canada, where they were sent to be used as evidence against RICHARD B. CALDWELL, and that they had been filed in the District-Attorney's office. It is probable that they will soon be used for framing the indictment for conspiracy found against BLATCHFORD by the Grand Jury.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution, presented by the Committee on Protests, giving Mr. NICHOLAS SEGER the seat in the Board representing the Tenth Aldermanic District, now occupied by Mr. J. W. GUNTZER. The Board also resolved to widen Fulton-street, between Broadway and Church-street, by taking in half of the sidewalk.

A boiler explosion occurred yesterday in the factory, Nos. 513 and 515 West Thirty-third-street. One man was killed and several injured. Two factories were destroyed by the fire that ensued, and the adjacent buildings were badly damaged.

A meeting of the property holders on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, was held last evening at Washington Hall, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, at which it was resolved to oppose their assessment for the purpose of defraying the expense of laying the Fisk concrete pavement.

St. Thomas and San Domingo.

The St. Thomas and San Domingo treaties hang doubtful in the Senate, and the islanders themselves are still more doubtful "under which King" they would "speak or die." It is now months, and even years, since King CHRISTIAN took formal farewell of his West Indian possessions, after the Seward-Raasloff protocol had been drawn and signed. In this document he freed the islanders from their allegiance, and commended them to our care. We need not recall the circumstances which have caused delay in the Danish treaty, but we shall express the hope that the Senate will not be in haste to reject St. Thomas in order to accept Samana.

Rightly considered, the Danish and Dominican treaties cannot be regarded as mere rival sealed bids on an enviable contract. We admit that our own original aim was a single one,—to acquire a naval foothold in the West Indies, which should consist of a sheltered harbor, fitted by its situation and surroundings to be a repair station and coaling depot. We shall admit, also, that St. Thomas, Samana or St. Nicholas Mole would singly have furnished us in this respect with all we desired. But, when the bargain was begun, there was no talk of rival bidding, and when it was ended, none such had been made. The Dominican Envoy who informed us that his Government had reconsidered its rejection of our old offer for Samana, reached Washington only on the 7th of January, 1868—but two years ago. Now the Danish treaty was signed and submitted to the Senate a full month earlier, namely, the 3d of December, 1867, and to the Rigsdag soon after. In the latter body, the Folksthing, or lower house, ratified it early in January, and the Landsthing, or upper house, followed suit, if we remember aright, before the end of the month, or, certainly, early in February. It is clear, therefore, that the two treaties were entirely independent; and, besides, the unquestionable fact that we begged for St. Thomas and St. Johns, and had San Domingo and Samana thrust upon us, should have its weight in a doubtful case.

But there is another view of the subject, and one still more important to consider, in the light of economy, which at the same time does not trench on the disputed point as to whether our honor is at stake by the pledge of national faith. This point is the relative willingness of the Danish and the Dominican islanders to join the United States. Disguise it as we will, the latter have been coy, not to say cool, to our advances. Why is it that BAEZ was for two years forced to give out that he was opposed to annexation? Why did CABRAL make his strongest point, as an insurgent, on this ground? Why did he call on the "heroes of the Carcalia," and call successfully too, to oppose annexation and BAEZ? Why did BAEZ wait till the public purse was exhausted before consenting to replenish it by the sale or lease of Samana Bay and peninsula? And why, finally, do we hear of Haytians now offering their swords to help to put down BAEZ?

There can be but one answer, and that is, that annexation is thus far unpopular in San Domingo. It may be favored in the cities, but it is feared and detested in the country. BAEZ says that he can get a popular vote in its favor, which is doubtless true, just as NAPOLEON III. can carry a French election; but the sentiment of the people is doubtful or hostile. Contrast this with the famous vote in St. Thomas, where the "blue ticket," for annexation, carried everything by ten to one, or with the feeling in Santa Cruz, where, as the correspondent whose letter we give in another column, says, "popular feeling is emphatically in favor of the transfer, and the hopes of the inhabitants are as sanguine now as ever." This letter suggests the moral of the whole story,—that annexation of an island willing to come is economy, but annexation of an unwilling island is bad economy in the end, whatever the first or contract cost.

An Historical Parallel—The Danger Before England.

M. THIERS, in his recent speech to the French Corps Legislatif on the question of a higher tariff on English goods, drew an historical parallel which must have often occurred to students of history, and which is by no means comforting to the pride of England—between the Holland of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and Great Britain of to-day. At that period, as is well known, the Dutch Republic, like the present English Monarchy, had spread its roots to the most distant soils. It had explored with unexampled hardihood the Arctic regions; it had founded colonies in India, the Indian Archipelago and Japan, and possessed almost the entire trade with the richest tropical islands. It had secured footholds in the West Indies, and seemed about to control the North American Continent by possessing its most important river and its best harbor. The Dutch Republic could justly boast, in those centuries, of being the Queen of the Seas; her sailors, in daring and skill, were without equal, and her merchants showed such enterprise and wisdom that they soon held control of all the vast carrying trade from the East to Europe.

Holland stood in commerce, in experience of colonizing, and as a well-tried and victorious naval Power, as England does now. Like the inhabitants of that storm-beset island, the Dutch were sailors almost by nature; and in struggles with the ocean or in battles on the sea they showed a pluck which nothing ever seemed to subdue or bend. Like England, Holland also became a great centre of capital and manufacture. Though a little country, she was the richest and, financially, the most powerful in Europe. The vast warehouses, and rich cathedrals, and spacious dwellings, and costly galleries, which yet survive, show what an immense wealth was once stored up in those Dutch cities, as similar results of riches bear witness now to the prosperity of England. For a time the finance of the world centered in Holland, as it does now in England. She was the money changer and money lender of Europe. Her manufactures, too, in laces, woolens, arms, steel wares and costly products of art, flooded, like the English, the whole civilized world, and were exchanged for the most distant products of India and America. She had, as Great Britain has now, most experienced manufacturers, with vast capital behind them, and a population of skilled and industrious laborers, who could surpass all other nations in the economy and efficiency of their production. Yet, with all this remarkable success in commerce, colonization, manufacture and accumulated wealth, her position was, as THIERS observes of England now, and for similar reasons, an insecure one; by no means so solid, as the French statesman remarks, as that of France, which was so much behind her in material success.

In one most important respect, the position of Holland in the seventeenth century was much stronger relatively than that of Great Britain in the nineteenth century. The Dutch Republic had no vast *prolétaire* class, and no population of paupers and criminals increasing at a prodigious rate, which the State could neither relieve nor get rid of. She had no such tremendous questions to solve as national education, the treatment of pauperism and a fair division of land. There was no rebellious Ireland threatening her; no dangerous under class ready to shake society to its basis; no such ineradicable divisions of class as divide England. On the contrary, her polity, like our own, was founded on popular education. Her "common schools" became the model for the New-England free schools. Her great men often came from the common people. In a moral and educational point of view, she had a better future before her in 1600 than England has in 1800. She perished or fell from her high position, undoubtedly because her soil could not feed her people. A single unsuccessful naval war stripped her of her supremacy on the seas and injured her commerce; a change of relations between different parts of the world destroyed her carrying trade; her colonies were lost, or their trade was competed with by other countries. With the decline of commerce came a loss of capital and a decline of manufactures, and in her reverses she had no agricultural interest to fall back upon, and gradually sank to the position of a feeble Power, while France, with not one-half the enterprise or the capital, being sufficient to herself in feeding her own population, steadily grew, and is now, as M. THIERS observes, on a more solid position than her wealthy commercial rival over the Channel.

The dangerous fact for England is that her resources lie so much outside of herself. Her soil does not feed her people, and she depends for her wealth on manufactures and commerce. Let a great naval war come and the English supremacy on the seas be destroyed, and her commerce for a time be annihilated, without internal agricultural resources, she would be obliged continually to consume her accumulated wealth. Vast bodies of laboring people would be thrown out of employ; the paupers and dangerous classes would become a countless horde; discontent or revolution would shake society to its foundations, and production be so impeded that England would soon lose its financial position and sink as Holland sank. Having more conflicting and dangerous elements of population than ever had Holland, her fall would be by no means so gradual or peaceful. The sun of England, when it does set, will go down in storms and disasters worthy of the glory of its meridian. That muscular and dogged people will die no peaceful or easy death.

We do not forget the claim of the English authorities, that their present commercial system renders their people more independent of agriculture; and that the unworn vigor of their stock will enable them yet to bear many reverses. All this may put off the evil day, but if the past has any lessons, the fate of Holland is before England.

Technical Education for the People.

We are glad to find that our educational authorities are becoming thoroughly awake to a subject vitally affecting the industrial future of the country. We have not far to seek for examples of the danger attending a neglect of the scientific training of artisans, and of the immense advantages to be gained by a timely attention to it. In less than ten years the workshops of Continental Europe have so successfully invaded England's peculiar province of engineering and machine construction, that they have not only driven her products from their own markets, but have managed to compete with her at home. Two generations of training have left the British artisan only a clever handicraftsman, while a fourth of that period, devoted to a thorough and popular system of technical instruction, has given his continental competitor a power of skillful and ready adaptation which, by the admission of Englishmen themselves, threatens at this moment to oust them from the industrial supremacy of the world.

Before the end of this century our own manufacturing interests will have attained dimensions for which the history of European industry offers no precedent. In laying its broad and deep foundations, therefore, it is above all things necessary that we should bend all the energies of our national system of education to the creation of a race of intelligent and well-instructed workmen. This subject has been very ably and comprehensively treated by Professor BAIL, of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale College, in a reply to certain queries addressed to him by the Massachusetts Board of Education. He insists very strongly upon the social as well as the economical aspects of the question. No one who has observed the growing distaste of American boys to learn a trade can fail to admit the force of the Professor's remarks about elevating the "intellectual and moral condition of our artisans." It is profoundly true that "the more mind a man brings to bear upon his business the more respectable and self-respecting he will become;" and in touching upon an aspet of the question seldom attended to, such a remark is worthy of the most careful attention.

Professor BAIL properly maintains that scientific culture cannot begin too soon. A child of five years old is capable of learning to draw, and the training of hand and eye should be as indispensable a portion of our public school teaching as any of the branches at present considered rudimentary. Correct ideas of form and symmetry underlie all industry as well as all art and critical taste. No people can have a more precious heritage than a capacity for enjoying objects of beauty, and appreciating the perfection of adaptation. The system that gives us this, benefits society by adding to its command of the most enduring kind of pleasure, as well as its ability to produce the greatest industrial results with the smallest expenditure of useless labor.

Tennessee Democracy and Their Road to Ruin.

Flushed by their temporary triumph, the Tennessee Democracy seem to be animated by but one desire, namely, to sacrifice the State on the altar of party. The two lawmaking bodies now assembled at Nashville under their control,—the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention,—are, according to our Knoxville correspondent, remarkable mainly for their illiberality. It would appear that there is not salt enough in either body to save it from corruption and contempt. All this is, of course, pitiful in the extreme. Tennessee ought to become the Pennsylvania of the West. Its broad area, bringing it alike in contact with Northern markets and with Southern, and uniting it in interest at once with East and West,—its network of railroads, present and prospective, connecting the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic coast,—its mineral and agricultural resources, its manufacturing possibilities as well as actualities, demand that its legislation shall be broad, liberal and steadily progressive.

What a sorry spectacle, on the other hand, Tennessee presents to-day! The Knoxville letter we publish elsewhere, describes the action of the present Legislature as at once "cowardly and proscriptive." We are told that the State financial policy is substantially a repudiation of its written promises to pay; that incompetency and indolence in lawmakers have increased the burdens of taxation; that Middle and West Tennessee are, like some Mexican States, the haunt of masked, midnight robbers, who maim or kill unarmed people that may differ from them in political opinion; and that the crack of the assassin's rifle could almost be heard by the lawmakers who drone and dally in the Capitol.

This short-sighted policy of the Democracy is the road to ruin for Tennessee. In that State, as in this City, no loud-mouthed professions of partisan allegiance or of hostility to "Radicals," can make professional terrorists and murderers anything better than pests of society. But Tennessee seems to be taking lessons of Tammany, in whose school 'reform" and "relief" mean party and plunder. We hear of one case in which an important Conservative memorial to the Legislature alleging that $93,000 have been "misapplied or stolen," is, with Podsnappian indifference, "waved away" as a trifle; we hear of the Eaton education system, giving the boon of free schools to Tennessee, expunged from the statute books, as a bit of Republican sentimentalism, although as one result "three hundred poor white children in Knoxville alone are to-day without any school facilities;" we hear of a proposition to strip the East Tennessee University of its pledged endowment, in direct violation of good faith and the State's formal promise, merely on account of the supposed political opinions or nativity of its professors; we note the repeal of the act to encourage emigration. And, in a word, the partisan bias of the Democracy has apparently shown itself in nearly all the Winter's work of legislation.

The Constitutional Convention, also, seems to be a body worthy of its compeer, since its main act has been to effect a clean sweep of the Judiciary, in order to make way for "sound Democrats," not only altering the whole law, but vacating the existing offices. Such legislation may seem exceedingly shrewd to local politicians, but to observers at a distance it is the extreme of folly—short-sighted even as a party expedient, and ruinous as a public policy.

What Do We Want?

Although the new charter for reorganizing the Government of this City may not pass in its present shape, there can be no question that some measure of the kind will be put in force before many months are over. The Democrats must and will make us feel the practical consequences of their victory at the last election. But on this subject, as upon most others of any importance, their party is split into two sections. One side is convinced that the time has come for getting rid of the "heavy blow and sore discouragement" which the anarchy and corruption prevailing in this City have been to it. The other side would go on in defiance of public opinion to place every interest in the City, not already appropriated, under the control of the offscourings of the community. The present charter must fall because it is not satisfactory to either of these sections. When the next one is introduced it will be necessary for the Republicans in the Legislature to consider very carefully the course they ought to pursue.

What is it that we want? Broadly speaking, we want a much better Government than we at present have. We want a cheaper and a more efficient one. We want to break up the existing "Rings," and prevent the formation of new ones. We want a stop put to the wholesale spoliation of the public purse. These are great reforms to ask for, and it is unfortunately the opinion of many Republicans that it is quite useless to try to get them: if they did not think so, they would not make it a point to stay away from the polls. We cannot share this conviction. It may take time and trouble, but in the end the reign of dishonesty must cease, and we shall shake from us the curse which has sullied our good name, and placed us at the mercy of men who are less forbearing than an average band of brigands. For the attainment of this end, we should not scruple to act with any section of our political opponents for a time. Readers of Mr. COBDEN'S works will recollect that he eagerly used any Tory vote he could get, provided he could thereby help forward his own liberal measures. That principle of statesmanship even the most powerful party cannot afford to ignore. It is, in truth, by tact more than by dashing warfare that the minor battles in politics are won.

Now, it is quite clear that the present divisions in the Democratic ranks may be turned to good account by our own party. It is given out, with some appearance of authority, that men so influential as Governor HOFFMAN and Mr. SWEENY are prepared to break away from the unscrupulous faction and join in the attempt to give this long-suffering City the blessing of a better Government. We only repeat a rumor—but it is a rumor which has nothing improbable on the face of it. Governor HOFFMAN must, if he is the man we once took him to be, long earnestly for any chance of placing himself again in a favorable light before the people. After all, honor counts for something; and there is great honor to be won by any man, or body of men, who will deliver a proud and opulent City from the deep disgrace which now rests upon it. Respectable Democrats may very reasonably feel that the present crisis is one which invites a departure from the course prescribed by the "Mike Nortons" of the party. They may desire to emancipate themselves from the degrading bondage of Tammany, and they are very likely to see that the proper opportunity to make the fight is over the City charter.

A Government based upon truly democratic principles—not Democratic in a party sense—would satisfy the bulk of the citizens. Let the people rule—not a set of base and unscrupulous cliques. Let the voice of the people be as potent in City affairs as in Federal, and act as quickly upon a misjudged policy. It seems to be generally thought that we should approximate to this end more closely by placing one man at the head of the City Government, than by adopting an elaborate piece of machinery. Make the Mayor more largely responsible for the protection and good management of civic interests. We should then, at least, know "whom to hang" if flagrant abuses came to light. This is not a question of persons. The great thing to be weighed is the principle at stake. The people would elect a man to be at the head of a municipality for a certain period. They would probably choose with some care, and, although a bad choice would of course be possible, yet it would certainly not be inevitable. We should not be saddled with the frightful evils which now press upon us. "We cannot afford to be plundered by wholesale and at retail. This roughshod riding over us has lasted quite too long." Never were truer words spoken, and, whatever extreme partisans may say, it is creditable to the *World* that it has dared to speak them. Now, shall we see any fruit of these promises?

Upon that point we are not over sanguine. Democratic feuds are generally capable of solution. "Take so much or lose all" is rather a forcible way of presenting the account when it comes to the last. The quarrel may only end in a redivision of the spoils. But, at least, let us lose no opportunity of keeping honest Democrats on the right road. If they break down before traveling far, the shame will not be laid at our doors.

We are glad to see that the Senate Judiciary Committee has reported favorably on the nominations of Messrs. BRADLEY and STRONG as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. They are sound and strong men, with personal and professional characters so free from reproach that their elevation to the Bench will win for it increased confidence and respect. Now, will Senators forego their fondness for mere talk and squabbling, and ratify the nominations without more ado?

The crime committed in Fifth-avenue on Saturday night is still further calculated to convince the public, if they had any doubts on the subject before, that there is no kind of security for life or property now remaining in the City. We do not blame the Police. They cannot be in a dozen places at once—and the force is much too small for so large a City as this. But the responsibility for the lawlessness which now prevails rests with those Coroners, Magistrates and Judges, who have done all in their power to justify REYNOLDS' boast—that hanging for murder is "played out." A citizen of the highest respectability, honored in his profession, and well known for his chivalrous devotion to the public interests, is struck down close to his own doorsteps by unknown hands. Mr. DORMAN B. EATON has no enemies save those whose malice is excited by his exposures of their offences. He was not robbed—the assailant came up softly from behind and struck him a blow which was meant to kill him on the spot. Cutpurses, burglars and hired assassins have the greatest city in America at their disposal. Night after night fresh victims fall in the reckless butchery which the practical suspension of our laws has occasioned. If highwaymen do not set upon the decent citizen he is liable to have his life taken by a scoundrel in the pay of his enemies. How long is this murderous work to go on?

It were indeed unfortunate if the refusal of the House majority to lay upon the table Mr. LOUGHRIDGE'S resolution in favor of an additional fifty millions of currency could be fairly construed into a promise of renewed inflation. From that calamity the country may well pray to be delivered. We may go on and prosper without contraction; but further inflation now means business embarrassment and national disgrace. Congress cannot afford to give it the slightest encouragement.

The Democratic outcry against the Radical amendment of the Naturalization laws proposed by the Judiciary Committee of the House, is intelligible enough. Facilities for manufacturing citizens are as essential to the New-York Democracy as facilities for ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent voting generally. The great body of the community, who have no interest in knavery, desire a more creditable state of things; and every honest naturalized citizen as naturally desires that the privileges he enjoys shall not be unworthily or unlawfully extended. To check existing abuses, the first step necessary is to take from local Courts the power to naturalize, and to centre that power in Federal hands, where alone it properly belongs. We are not insensible to some defects in the House bill. But the principle on which it rests is sound. The adjustment of its details should not be difficult.

Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri, seems to be exercised in mind at the proposal of the Senate Judiciary Committee to admit Mississippi without the new "conditions" imposed upon Virginia. Mr. DRAKE is undoubtedly honest in his indignation, but we cannot think that it does credit either to his head or heart. The Virginia blunder was as mortifying as it was stupid and unnecessary; and the apparent disposition of Congress not to repeat it is to be commended, not criticised. The Senator is understood to complain of his fellow members as relenting and "letting down the bars;" but in his own State the same process is at work, and magnanimity is fast becoming, even there, the policy of the hour. It is not worth while to demand new guarantees where none can be had, and Senator FOWLER defended the Judiciary Committee on grounds of policy and justice.

The condition of the City Park is a perfect illustration in itself of our municipal government. Where snow falls, there it may lay for all that the "city fathers" care. Mud and dirt have no terrors for them. They wade up to their knees in slush in the effort to reach their own offices. Any stranger who comes to the City, and wishes to see an epitome of the government, cannot go a shorter way to work than to take a turn round the City Hall. He will find it surrounded with some very pretty specimens of our governing class, and standing in a sea of mud and water. If the officials do not care to keep their own house in order, we may be very sure they will not pay much attention to anybody else's.

Brooklyn is following up New-York closely. The rein having been given there also to all classes of ruffians, murders or attempted murders are among the commonest incidents of the day. Mr. VOORHEES is the latest sufferer down to the time we write—though our news columns may possibly contain an account of further bloodshed. He was standing talking with some friends when a man named WILLIAM CHAMBERS deliberately walked up to him and shot him dead. The motive? There was none. The murderer simply says, "I don't know anything about it," while his friends say that he was "frenzied with drink." If you kill a man when sober, it is murder—if you wait till you get drunk before doing it, you have done no more harm than if you had shot a mad dog. That is Mr. CHAMBERS' idea—also Mr. REYNOLDS'. Drink or no drink, CHAMBERS ought, if the law is worth anything, to find that he decided his own doom when he fired at an inoffensive man. We shall watch his case carefully. There is now a long list of such crimes and its successor every day. But the blood that crieth from the ground will be avenged—perhaps on others besides murderers who are caught red-handed.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce may be said to express the opinion prevalent throughout the West, when it demands "a supervision of the tariff," on the ground that a tariff "to foster monopolies and give special advantages to a comparatively small number of persons, is oppressive and unjust to the great body of the people, and will not be tolerated by any political party when the people are enlightened as to its operation." Nothing could be more true. The rational protection which is framed primarily with a view to the wants of the Treasury, and incidentally guards the interests of American labor, bears no relation to the organized monopolies which dictated the present tariff. Equally just is the condemnation passed by the Cincinnati Chamber upon the Tariff bill now before the House, on the report of the Ways and Means Committee. "It renews and even aggravates the odious discriminating characteristics" of the existing law, and is an insulting mockery of the people's call for relief from taxation.

The Londoners now want to have in their metropolis a yearly international exhibition of articles in the departments of the Fine Arts and the Industrial Arts—paintings, sculptures, tissues, fictile forms, books of education, rare plants and flowers, and a variety of other decorative and useful things. The contributions will only be admitted after selection by judges, and the spaces allotted will be free for each season of five months. Such a regular and diversified museum of beautiful things would greatly brighten the aspect of old London, and the example would not be lost on other capitals. Something of the sort would be very suitable to our own chief commercial cities where it could not fail to become a vast attraction and a powerful encouragement for all the elegant or utilitarian industries of our people.

Figures for the Fire Brigade.

It would be impossible to offer a more eloquent defence of the efficiency of our paid Fire Department than is contained in the brief array of figures which we published yesterday. No department of our City Government can point to a more triumphant vindication of the system of commissions than is presented in the four years' record of the Fire Brigade. The fact that while in 1866 there resulted from 796 fires a loss of $6,428,000, while in 1869 850 fires caused a loss of only $2,626,393, exhibits a saving of property to which it would be difficult to furnish a parallel, and which can be attributed to no other cause than an efficiency and a discipline which, under the old system, were wholly unattainable. If further evidence were required to condemn the old *régime* beyond hope of appeal it is furnished by the unenviable eminence which Philadelphia occupies in respect of losses by fire. In 1869, that city, with a population little if at all more than one-half of ours, had three times as many fires as occurred in New-York. The only disadvantage on the side of Philadelphia is the continued maintenance of the fatal misrule of a Volunteer Fire Department, and the argument in favor of the New-York system is therefore unanswerable.

A useful supplement to the report we have quoted from might be framed on the model of one just issued in the English metropolis. The author of the record is Captain SHAW, whose tour of inspection in this country may still be remembered. The volume consists mainly of 111 tables, embodying a most instructive series of facts which extend over a period of thirty-three years. The London Fire Engine Establishment, whose operations are here tabulated, was organized on the 1st of January, 1833, by the united action of ten insurance companies; and was transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works on the 31st December, 1865, to form the present Metropolitan Fire Brigade. Its cost of maintenance during the first year of its establishment was $39,940, gold, and during the last, $130,025; the total cost during thirty-three years being $2,652,735. The total number of fires during this period was 26,069, showing an average of 790 per annum to an average population of nearly 2,000,000. The classification according to trades is arranged under no less than 343 different heads. We give a brief *résumé* of the chief of these:

Private houses	7,321	Stables	547
Lodging houses	2,827	Bakers	533
Public houses	1,325	Booksellers	442
Carpenter shops	1,164	Grocers	396
Cabinet makers	553	Tailors	344
Linen & woolen stores	730		

The value of such data as regulating the insurance risks involved in any given trade or occupation, must obviously depend upon the relative proportion which they bear to the total number of premises devoted to the business or purpose in question. Thus, for instance, though houses occupied privately and by boarders make up thirty-five per cent. of the whole number of fires, the risk estimated by the total number in existence is very small. The total returns yield an annual average of fires in 229 inhabited dwellings, but as compared with the estimated total of 600,000, the entire destruction of 222 would only yield one in 2,703. But, of course only a slender proportion of these are totally consumed, so that a fair deduction on account of partial damage, would, it is estimated, show that an ample average might be had by counting on the total annual destruction of one house in 7,272. Now, the London insurance companies charge an annual premium of forty-five cents, currency, per cent. on private dwelling houses, which, without allowing for office expenses, would cover the annual total destruction of one house in 1,333. It is thus obvious that the class of risks in question are made to bear a disproportionately large share of current expenditure. The caution requisite in making deductions from such figures as are here presented, may be inferred from one example. Bakers, it will be seen, figure for 533 fires, while cabinet makers are credited with 553; but as the Post Office Directory contains 2,213 bakers, and only 716 cabinet makers, the risks of the latter are found to be nearly three times as great as the former.

The alleged causes of fires are arranged under 530 heads, but as local and distinctive causes influence their relative proportion, they are scarcely so instructive to us as other parts of the report. One would imagine that reading in bed must be a tenacious habit in England, since "candle" and "curtains" head the list of causes, with a total of 6,040. "Gas" accounts for 2,225 fires, and various defects in chimneys or flues are set down as causing 2,400. Incendiarism is credited with 133 cases, and this origin was suspected for other 190. We are somewhat surprised to find lucifer matches forming the cause of only one and one-half per cent. of the total enumeration of fires; and no less so to see that paraffine and petroleum, since their first mention in 1850, have occasioned only a quarter per cent. of the fires which have happened since then. "Smoking tobacco," on the other hand, is made to answer for twelve per cent.

An interesting series of 101 tables contain the hourly, daily, weekly and monthly summaries of fires for each year of the thirty-three, and for the thirty-three years together. From these it appears that the smallest number of fires occur during the seventh hour A. M., the largest number during the tenth hour P. M. Reckoned by months the maximum is attained in December and the minimum in October.

It is announced that Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN and staff will attend the ladies' annual reception of the Union League Club, which takes place to-morrow evening. Invitations have been sent to General GRANT and his Cabinet, to General SHERMAN, Admiral FARRAGUT and other distinguished army and navy officers, several of whom, we understand, will be present at a gathering which promises to be one of the most brilliant of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"HAMLET" AT THE OLYMPIC.

Thanks to the reputation of Mr. G. L. FOX, to the magnetism of a new piece, to the popularity of the Olympic as the abiding place of genuine mirth, and last in enumeration, though by no means least in importance, to the foretaste of merriment in shape of a humorous correspondence between Mr. FOX and his admirers, and due, as usual, to the imagination and wit of Mr. DAN SYMONS, Mr. HAYES' theatre was filled last evening. Mr. DE LEON'S extravaganza of "Hamlet" was a complete success. Its progress was as smooth as though it had already reached its hundredth representation. Laughter and demonstrations of approval of the most genuine kind were the only interruptions to the rehearsal of the story of the now jubilant Dane. Mr. DE LEON'S travestry is in two acts and numerous tableaux. It is done in rhyme of the usual order, and is plentifully supplied with puns. The tragedy is followed pretty closely, and many of SHAKESPEARE'S words are used—not too many, for in parts of the work of revision the original text, comically rendered, would have been more acceptable than some trivial language. But the prompter's copy of "Hamlet" has, after all, so little to do with the triumph of yesterday's representation that we need not scan it too critically. The laurels were borne off principally by Mr. FOX, and to a less, though to no insignificant extent, by the good acting and singing of the whole company, and by fresh scenery and dresses. Mr. FOX, habited like Mr. BOOTH, was in dread earnest, with very few relapses into common burlesque acting, and exceedingly funny from first to last, because apparently without the slightest consciousness of being so. It would, of course require more space than is at present at our disposal to describe the points of his performance. His appearance on the platform of the tower, where the air bites so shrewdly that *Hamlet* wears a fur cap, cape and gloves, and draws blue woolen stockings over his buskins, is a fair specimen of a quantity of droll stage business, while his closet scene with *Ophelia*, with repeated steps from the sublime to the ridiculous, is to be mentioned as the most legitimately amusing portion of his *rôle*. Mr. FOX was in rare spirits, and each member of a very strong company shared his cheerfulness. Entertaining personations of *Claudius* and of *Polonius* were contributed by Messrs. MAGINLEY and LESTER CAVENDISH, and a small *rôle*, that of *Guildenstern*, was endowed with special prominence by the power of grimace of Mr. G. F. KETCHUM. The other characters were distributed amid a host of pretty creatures, Misses BELLE HOWITT, MARIE LONGMORE, BLANCHE BRADSHAW and LAURA and JULIA QUEEN appearing in rich costumes, and lending to the representation the charm of their presence and of fresh voices. The singing of the Misses QUEEN was noticeable, and the sentimental ballads with which, we should add, that "Hamlet" is liberally provided, were agreeable as affording breathing time between the spells of uproarious laughter. Mrs. BRADSHAW was the *Queen*, and Mrs. WRIGHT embodied in one several healthful ghosts. The piece is advertised for repetition until further notice, and is likely to remain on the bills until Summer.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

A lack of novelty cannot be complained of by the patrons of this establishment. Last evening there was another complete change of programme. The GOLDIE BROTHERS made their first appearance, and performed some singular and daring gymnastic feats. Mr. JAMES MADIGAN reappeared after an absence of three years, and Miss LUCILLE WATSON, a most accomplished *equestrienne*, was welcomed back to the scene of former triumphs. A new and brilliant pageant, entitled "The Four Quarters of the Globe" was produced, and the entertainment concluded with "Batoute" leaping and trick and somersault riding by the younger STICKNEY. The house was, of course, filled.

Musical.

"RIGOLETTO" AT THE ACADEMY.

The most numerous and most fashionable audience of the season witnessed, in spite of the storm and of several counter attractions, the representation of "Rigoletto" at the Academy of Music last evening. The performance can be declared the most successful of the season, and was the most symmetrical of VERDI'S very dramatic opera given here in some years. The fact that Miss KELLOGG and Signori LEFRANC and RONCONI took part in it, supplies the best explanation of its excellence. The talent and popularity of each of these artists suffices to make an entertainment in which any one of them coöperates satisfactory, at least, and their confederation, amid favorable circumstances, could have but the one effect. Miss KELLOGG was heard yesterday to especial advantage. Her voice gains continually in power and flexibility, and her style in finish and refinement. Miss KELLOGG'S acting progresses also, though it has scarcely kept pace with her improvement in the management of her voice. Last evening it would not have suffered by a deeper tinge of emotion toward the close of the opera, but for simplicity in the earlier stages, and for earnestness and force throughout, it could hardly have been bettered. M. LEFRANC was slightly hoarse or fatigued, and had not as complete command of his resources as on those exceptional occasions when his execution is faultless, but the weakness was rarely observable, and his two songs were given with great finish and emphasized with a *desinvoltura* of bearing not to be exacted of most tenors of his class. Signor RONCONI is at his best in "Rigoletto," where histrionic abilities, sought for in all the artists, and even in *Sparafucile*, must be possessed in a high degree by the representative of the jester. Signor RONCONI'S embodiment of *Rigoletto* is, as we need but hint, conspicuous for the actor's fitness to interpret dramatically the *rôle*, and in the varied situations of the story, and especially in those involving a discovery of the *Duke's* treachery, with the after incidents, the singer gave the words and music their fullest significance. The performance above-named had the coöperation of Mme. LUMLEY as *Maddalena*, and of Signor BARILI as *Sparafucile*. It was accompanied by a great deal of applause, and the famed quartet and "La donna e mobile" were repeated, in deference to demonstrations of delight of unmistakable genuineness. To-morrow evening Miss KELLOGG sings in "Faust."

MR. AND MRS. GUZMAN'S CONCERT.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. FREDERIC GUZMAN, pianists, gave their first concert in this City at Steinway Hall, assisted by Miss JENNY LANDSMAN and Messrs. MATZK, BERGNER, SCHWARTZ and others. The programme was a full and varied one, comprising, in the instrumental portion, a concerto by MOZART, a fantasie by CHOPIN, BEETHOVEN'S trio No. 1, two grand marches of Mr. GUZMAN'S own composition and two of GOTTSCHALK'S Cuban dances. Miss LANDSMAN sang an aria from "L'Africaine;" a romance entitled "Douleur Passe," by Mr. GUZMAN, and MILLARD'S song, "Waiting." Mr. and Mrs. GUZMAN executed their portion of the programme most effectively, and were warmly applauded. Miss LANDSMAN was in unusually good voice, and each of her songs was encored.

Cruelty to Animals—Appeal from Mr. Bergh.

Mr. HENRY BERGH has issued an address to the public, in which he says the bill just introduced to the Assembly by Mr. BURNS, of this City, and amended in the Judiciary Committee, if it should pass, effectively extinguishes this Society, and sanctions a return to the practice of all those cruelties on brute creatures which existed previous to its formation. Mr. BERGH makes a stirring protest against this, saying: "Christian men and women of this great City and State; you whose lives are guided by a sense of justice and humanity; you who daily share the blessings which these mute servants of our race procure you, and look to you only for protection from needless cruelty in return—are you willing that your Legislature shall deprive them of the slender protection which the present inadequate laws afford them? Are you willing that the barbarous scenes which once met your view, of animals bound and piled on top one another, and jolted over the stones like blocks of wood—the merciless pounding of the generous horse with hickory cart-rungs—the restoration of the dog-pit and the bear fight, along with the numerous other savageries which disfigured our civilization before the existence of the Association which has so long and so successfully combatted them—shall all be revived?"

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Some Account of its Observances—Facts, Fancies and Figures.

It is some sixteen hundred years since St. Valentine was beheaded, by order of the Emperor CLAUDIUS. On every anniversary of this gentleman's fate, young people delight to pay their homage to his two prominent characteristics of "love and charity," and more particularly do they take an oath of fealty to the first of these his attributes. Perchance the portly old gentleman whose nervous system has received a severe shock when some hideous caricature, explained by caustic verses, has greeted his bewildered eyes, as he opened his letters on the day of this Saint's festival, might dispute the assertion. Instead of attributing the arrow to a random shot from Cupid's bow, his "prophetic soul" is apt to fancy that a much more Satanic individual pulled the string; and he is only too prone to illustrate his belief by a theoretic consignment of both sender and missive to its supposed originator. But be that as it may, it is certain that both Bridget in the kitchen and the "missus" in the parlor enjoy all the symptoms attendant on a severe case of "palpitation of the heart" when the busy postman stops before their door. And this latter gentleman, bearing literally the "burden of the day," is the only one who fails to appreciate its beauties and privileges.

It is a mistake to suppose, however, that the worship of this Saint is confined to a single day. The agony must be prolonged for days and more. Augustus, receiving the gilt-bedecked symbol from "Anonyma," cannot rest in peace until he has found out the sender and dispatched his answering token. Nor is this well-known Saint a mere

> "* * * * Elfin, born of noble state,
> And muckle worship in his native land."

"On the contrary, quite the reverse," as Mr. Sam Weller might have tersely put the antithesis, had this celebrated valentine writer been consulted in the matter. The most sincere worship of the popular Saint is in lands the most remote from the honored place of his nativity.

Looking at the matter more practically, the valentine trade is increasing yearly. The number manufactured is greater this year than ever before. Because you have given up the folly, and with increasing wisdom and advanced years condemn the practice as "played out," it is no sign that others have adopted your belief. The younger portion of the community unanimously testify to the contrary. The largest manufacturer of valentines in this City states that his experience is that the worse the caricatures and the more bitter the words, the better do the comic valentines sell. He has this year disposed of about 40,000 gross of the "comics." One dealer alone took 1,300 gross. These are sold by the manufacturer for 50 cents a gross. Of the "sentimental valentines," varying in price from 5 cents to 75 cents, he will probably dispose of nearly 100,000, while of the "Box valentines," varying in price from $1 to $50, he disposed of about 15,000 last year, and expects to increase the number this year. In 1867 he sold seventy-five at $10, twenty at $15, eight at $20, three at $50 and one valued at $100. The receipts from the sale of valentines amounted to $60,000 last year, and he expects to clear $15,000 this season. Complete statistics have not yet been made out and will not be until the sale is closed. Another dealer has disposed of over 2,964 valentines at prices above $5. This dealer has sold seventy-eight valued at $50. The probability seems to be, therefore, that so far as valentines have anything to do with the business, fully as many hearts will be cemented together and as many broken as ever, while those who can "see" a joke will have had a fine opportunity, and those who can't may rage and fume and condemn the Saint and his votaries as much as they like for many years to come.

And still the world moves on.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Wesley Harper.

WESLEY HARPER, the third in order of birth of the four brothers, for a whole generation known as HARPER & BROTHERS, died early yesterday morning. He was born at Newtown, L. I., in 1801, and had thus almost reached the age of threescore and ten. When he was just coming to manhood, his elder brothers, JAMES and JOHN, had fairly established themselves as printers and prospective publishers. WESLEY, as everybody then and thereafter called him, joined his brothers, at first as an employe, and soon after as partner. He first undertook the charge of the composing room, as foreman and proof reader. Not long after, the business grew to larger dimensions, and the brothers divided amongst themselves the work to be done. To WESLEY was assigned the work of literary consideration and correspondence. He became in a brief time one of the best correspondents known.

WESLEY HARPER really loved the work which he undertook. He made it a part of his life, but by no means the whole of it. What with children, kinsmen and their children, his family circle was wide, and no man more lovingly lived at home. Yet he keenly enjoyed his daily routine of business. He liked to keep up his knowledge of the practical work of printing. He would seize a brief space to run up into the composing room and read over the pages as they lay upon the reader's desk. In this way he became exceedingly well read in everything which relates to the current literature of the day.

WESLEY HARPER'S health had become somewhat impaired for two or three years before his death. He gradually made over the charge of his department in the business to his eldest son and namesake. Not quite a year ago his elder brother, JAMES HARPER, died in consequence of an accident. WESLEY, then in feeble health, never fairly recovered from this blow, which dissolved the fair brotherhood which had lasted so long. For a while, indeed, he was seen now and then at "the office," with his old genial smile and cordial greeting to all friends. Then he was missed, and it was known that he lay stricken with disease utterly incurable—the only question being whether he should live a few weeks or a few hours.

The few hours grew to weeks, during which he lay on his death bed. Besides his own immediate family, he was earnestly anxious to see those whom he had known in business for a long course of years. Many of these—men and women—saw him during these last weeks. Each and all were fully aware that this meeting would be the last on earth, and yet to none was the parting sorrowful. They knew that he was ready for the supreme event. One fear indeed rested upon the minds of all. Such was the strong vitality of the man, that it seemed probable that life would be resigned only after sharp agony. This apprehension was not realized. Just as day had fairly broken, on the morning of Monday, Feb. 14, WESLEY HARPER passed calmly away from earth. His life was gentle, and could have no more fitting close. He passed from earth in the sure hope of a joyous resurrection. Living, he had no enemy. Dead, there is no one who can charge him with wrong.

Threatened Lynch Law in Brooklyn—The Military Under Arms.

As soon as the sad news of the death of Mr. DOMINICUS S. VOORHEES, the details of whose murder are given in another column, became generally known last evening, the inhabitants of South Brooklyn, as if by common consent, assembled and marched in a body towards Raymond-street Jail, with the view of releasing CHAMBERS, the alleged murderer, for the purpose of lynching him. From mutterings heard among them, danger was apprehended of their breaking open the jail and carrying out their purpose. Information reaching the Sheriff, he took timely precaution and applied to the military for aid if it should be necessary, and the Thirteenth Regiment was ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. All was quiet up to midnight, the mob having separated and gone home.

Another Suicide in Newark.

A man named JOAN SCHMIDT, who had been employed at the zinc works at Newark, blew out his brains last evening in an orchard near the place of his employment. He had lost his occupation at the zinc works on Saturday last, and with the money which he received for wages drank freely during all of the night of that day and during all of the following day. He was yesterday visited by some sisters who have just arrived in this country from Germany. To them he expressed a desire to go to the West, and asked for money to cover his expenses. They refused to supply it to him. He thereupon retired in a sullen humor to an orchard near the zinc works and committed the act which terminated his life. Dr. DODD, the County Physician, who was notified, gave a permit for the burial of the remains.

THE CONCRETE IN HARLEM.

Indignation Meeting of Property Owners on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-Street—Measures Taken to Obtain an Injunction.

A large number of the property holders on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, met last night at Washington Hall, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, to reorganize an association having for its object the removal of the Fiske concrete pavement. The business of the meeting was begun by the election of officers—WILLIAM G. MCLAUGHLIN for President, W. S. CARMAN, Secretary, and JOSEPH A. DUDLEY, Treasurer. Mr. MCLAUGHLIN then read a copy of the Common Council ordinance granting to the Fisk pavement contractors the right to lay the concrete on One Hundredth and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, and authorizing the assessors to levy a tax upon the proprietors of the lots on both sides of the street between those avenues. A copy of the assessment roll was next read, which showed that each owner was assessed at the rate of $219 05 for every twenty-five feet of property along that line. The contractors were to receive $4 50 per superficial yard and the inspector of the work was to be paid $3 50 a day for 131 days. The cost of surveying the street amounted to $587 41; inspection, $458 50; advertising $300, and collecting, $1,179 35. The total amount of the assessments to be made, as shown by the roll was $47,174 26. This exhibit will be presented to the Common Council for confirmation on the 1st of March.

When Mr. MCLAUGHLIN concluded the document, Judge C. W. VAN VOORHIES arose and pronounced the attempt to levy any such tax, especially for such a purpose as the present one, an outrage upon every property holder concerned. It is also unlawful, said he, inasmuch as the act of 1867 distinctly says, "Where a public street has once been paved at the expense of those owning property fronting it all future repairs thereto, or even the laying of new pavement, must be done at the expense of the county." This street had been thus paved and he felt that the action of the Mayor and Aldermen in attempting to make them pay for a nuisance in the shape of this concrete pavement was illegal. Decisions in similar cases, which had been tried in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts lately, were rendered to that effect. If then he were compelled to contest the matter single handed without the coöperation of the other parties assessed, he would fight it out until the Court of Appeals decided against him. There are two courses, he continued, to pursue in the matter, and he was confident that they would afford the desired relief. The first was to present a memorial to the Board of Health, which was done last Friday, asking that body to have the concrete indicted as a public nuisance, and dealt with in the same manner as the Fifth-avenue pavement. The other was to employ counsel to carry the matter into the Supreme Court and pray for an injunction to restrain the Common Council from confirming the assessment.

ISAAC DE GARMO and J. K. PAXTON were chosen to act on it. A Committee of three were also appointed to employ counsel. They were H. P. MCGOWAN, Judge C. W. VAN VOORHIES and M. P. DAYTON. The Chairman and Secretary also are required to act with this last Committee. A number of gentlemen present paid their shares of the fund at the rate of $8 80 for every $219 05, the assessment on each lot of twenty-five feet front. The whole fund is to be in the hands of the Treasurer this week, and steps will be taken to obtain the injunction. The meeting was long and earnest, each person present expressing his determination to get rid of the unjust tax and injurious pavement. At 10:30 o'clock it was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Letter of Protest from an Indignant Citizen Against the Poultice Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The residents on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street are in the same category in regard to pavement as those on Fifth-avenue, with the additional affliction of having to pay for the nuisance, and that roundly. The pavement was laid from Sixth to Third-avenue, against the unanimous protest of the owners of the property on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and had hardly been finished when it required repaving at the first end. It is as objectionable as that on the Fifth-avenue, being muddy in wet weather and exceedingly dusty on dry days, filling the eyes, ears and mouth of those walking on the street, and proving ruinous to their clothing. We are now informed that an assessment of $219 per lot has been levied, *i. e.* $438 for every twenty-five feet. A meeting is to be held by those interested, at Washington Hall, this evening, and it is to be hoped that you will give a report of the proceedings, and that you will expose this job as thoroughly as you have the Fifth-avenue one.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.

Condition of Mr. D. B. Eaton.

Numerous friendly inquiries were made yesterday in regard to the condition of Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, who was dangerously assaulted, late on Saturday night, near his residence in Twenty-ninth-street. It was ascertained that he was getting along in a very encouraging way. Every precaution has been taken by Dr. PETERS, his physician, to prevent congestion of the brain, and there is every hope at present that he will soon recover. No clue has as yet been discovered to the person or persons who committed the dastardly act.

Kings County Democratic General Committee.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee held its first meeting for the year last evening, and organized by the election of Mayor MARTIN KALBFLEISCH as Chairman, Messrs. BERGEN and DAYTON as Vice-Presidents, Mr. GEO. G. HERMAN Secretary, and Mr. FREDERICK S. MASSEY as Treasurer.

After the organization was completed a Special Committee, Hon. DEMAS BARNES being Chairman, presented Mr. HERMAN, the Secretary, with a solid silver service.

Dr. NORRIS presented a preamble and resolution, calling upon the Legislature at Albany to express the sense of the Democratic masses of this State in denunciation of the action of Congress upon the Fifteenth Amendment, whereby it was sought to have three United States Commissioners appointed to canvass the election returns in every election District in every State, so far as the votes for Congressmen were concerned.

The subject was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. JAMES CRAIG offered a preamble and resolution charging the Prospect Park Commissioners with extravagance and improvidence, and asking the Legislature at Albany to pass an act providing for the election of five Commissioners to direct that great public work; and that the subject be referred to a Special Committee of five.

Judge Thompson, Messrs. Murphy, Hennessy, Hunter, Bergen, Carroll and Hon. Demas Barnes took part in the discussion.

Mr. BARNES said that in twelve years' residence in Brooklyn he had seen taxes rise from $300,000 to $6,000,000 per annum, and those of New-York from $5,000,000 to $26,000,000, and that without Commissioners, but under boasted Democratic rule. He begged them to take cognizance of those facts.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, finally, to test the mind of the Committee, moved to lay the subject on the table. It was laid on the table by an overwhelming majority, and soon thereafter the Committee adjourned.

Masked Balls Last Night.

The "Eichenkranz" Singing Society, Mr. CHARLES WILATUS, President, and Mr. CHARLES SAHM, musical director, had a masked ball at Irving Hall last night. The ball was, despite the unfavorable weather, well attended, distinguished by fine fancy dresses and interesting and amusing masks, and a happy affair throughout. The arrival of Prince Carnival, guarded by the Floor and Lobby Committees in splendid costumes, was the main attraction of the evening. The "Hansa Bund," Mr. EDWARD GRUBER, President, a society for social entertainment generally, had a masked ball at Dramatic Hall in East Houston-street last night, which was also well attended and an amusing affair.

Meeting of Baptist Sunday School Teachers.

The Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday School Union met at the Berean Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, last evening. Mr. G. W. HILLMAN presided. The attendance was not as good as was expected. An address was made by Rev. Dr. CHRISTOPHER RHOADES, of the Stanton-street Church, on the subject of the essentials for a Sunday School teacher. Remarks were also made by Rev. Mr. EVANS, of the Laight-street Church, and Messrs. GILBERT, GOODWIN, JUDSON, HART and S. T. HILLMAN.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at the Madison-avenue Church, on the 14th ult.

The Murder of John Merkle.

A *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH in the case of JOHN MERKLE, who died at No. 459 Tenth-avenue from the effects of wounds sustained on the 1st inst. at the hands of some unknown persons. The physician found several bruises and contused wounds on the back, abdomen and chest, and ascertained that death had been caused by violence. Coroner KEENAN decided to postpone the inquest until to-morrow, as the Police are making search for the assailants.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate various Executive documents, including the report of the Secretary of War upon affairs in Georgia, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the credentials of Senators elect HILL and MILLER, of Georgia, were taken from the files and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. SHERMAN—For the repeal of the income tax.

By Mr. FENTON—On the same subject, and also for the reduction of duties on imported steel, and one

By Mr. SCOTT—A petition thirty-six feet long for the abolition of the franking privilege.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Mr. MORTON made a statement relative to a printed circular which had been circulated this morning in the Senate, containing charges against himself and the Senator from New-York, (Mr. FENTON,) that they and their favorites were managing the Printing Bureau. For himself, he cared nothing about such statements, but in justice to the Superintendent of Public Printing, he stated that out of the 325 employes in that Bureau, but eight or nine were from his (MORTON'S) State, of whom only two or three were appointed at his instance. He asked that the circular be referred to the Committee on Printing, so that if there was anything in the charges, the persons making them might appear and be heard.

Mr. EDMUNDS suggested an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. MORTON, directing the Committee to investigate and report upon the charges, so that their truth or falsity might be known to the public.

Mr. FENTON said he knew nothing of the paper referred to until he came into the Senate this morning. He only desired to say that no person had been appointed in the Printing Department to any principal position at his own request, nor was he personally acquainted with any person in the Department except the Superintendent. Not more than two or three persons had been appointed at his request. The subject was then referred to the Committee on Printing.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. HARLAN—For relief of soldiers over forty-five years of age when enlisted, and who served their time in the service, placing them on an equality with those who were within the military age in the matter of bounties and pensions. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POMEROY—Granting to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad an extension from Kansas to the Pacific coast *via* Albuquerque, of all the rights and privileges and grants given to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company by the act of July 27, 1866. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It provides that all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race or previous condition of servitude, who are otherwise qualified by law to vote, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for President and for members of Congress, and at all State, county, township and municipal elections held under the authority of the United States or of any State. In cases where the assessment of any tax is a qualification of an elector, the refusal or wilful neglect to assess or collect such tax is made punishable by a fine of not less than $500 and imprisonment for one month, and a forfeiture of $500 additional for each offence. Judges of election who shall refuse to receive the votes of such persons are to be punished to the same extent. The Circuit and District Courts of the United States are given jurisdiction over all proceedings under the above provisions.

HONORS TO LINCOLN AND RAWLINS.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a joint resolution appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of an oil painting of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to aid in the construction of an equestrian statue in bronze of the late Secretary of War, JOHN A. RAWLINS. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were introduced and adopted as follows:

By Mr. HOWARD—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether the public interest would not be subserved by removing the United States Branch Mint from New-Orleans to New-York.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Calling for a report of the Special Agent of the Treasury Department appointed to examine the Assay Office in New-York, and the Branch Mint in San Francisco, so far as the same relates to assaying and refining.

By Mr. STEWART—Calling for a copy of the official correspondence of CHARLES A. DELONG, Minister resident in Japan, relative to American interests in that country.

By Mr. SAULSBURY—Calling for information relative to an extension, by any officer of the Government, of the Revenue laws over the Cherokee Country.

By Mr. CRAGIN—Directing that the Committee on Education shall hereafter be known as the Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, upon the subject of the date at which the pay of Virginia Senators should commence, reported that they were entitled to pay from the date of approval of the bill admitting the State, to wit, Jan. 26, 1870; also, relative to the memorial of printers and binders employed in 1862 in the public printing office for wages illegally withheld from them; that in opinion of the Committee there is no legal obligation on the part of the United States to make payment.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported negatively upon various applications for pensions.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported, with an amendment, the House bill to provide artificial limbs to disabled soldiers; also, with amendments, the bill relating to colored soldiers and seamen, providing that pensions and bounties shall not be withheld because of a former condition of servitude.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely as follows:

Further to define and regulate the jurisdiction and power of Courts of the United States to provide for the summary trial of minor offences against the laws of the United States.

To prevent the collection of taxes on property exempt from taxation. Also, a bill to declare that no State has power to enforce any tax or duty upon any passenger passing through or from such State.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the latter bill was merely declaratory, and that a bill on the subject had already been reported by the Committee on Commerce.

SALARIES OF THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with an amendment the bill to increase the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The bill provides that after Jan. 1, 1870, the salary of the Chief Justice shall be $12,000, and of each Associate Justice $10,000 per annum. The amendment provides further that the salary of the Circuit Judges shall be $6,500 and the salary of District Judges $5,000 per annum.

Mr. CARPENTER stated that he had been instructed by the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. EDMUNDS,) a member of the Committee, to say he was not only opposed, but dreadfully opposed, to the bill.

Mr. CONKLING said he dissented from the report just made in favor of the increase of salaries.

MISSISSIPPI.

The unfinished business, being the Mississippi bill, coming up in order,

Mr. CHANDLER moved to postpone the bill in order to consider the business reported from the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was not agreed to, the yeas and nays resulting in a tie vote—24 to 24—when the Vice-President gave the casting vote in the negative. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Buckingham, Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Davis, Drake, Fenton, Gilbert, Harlan, Howard, Howell, Kellogg, McCreary, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Vickers, Yates—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Brownlow, Carpenter, Cole, Edmunds, Ferry, Hamilton, Howe, Johnston, McDonald, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Rice, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Trumbull, Willey, Wilson and the President of the Senate—25.

The consideration of the Mississippi bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. HOWARD discussed the Congressional power to annex conditions under the clause of the Constitution requiring the General Government to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, as to the power of Congress to interpret the meaning of what constituted a republican form of government, and the most efficient instrumentalities of enforcing that guarantee. In this connection he characterized the remarks of Governor WALKER, of Virginia, relative to the inutility of the conditions imposed upon Virginia, as flippant and unsound.

Mr. MORTON said that the definition of a republican form of government, in view of the various changes in the Constitution, was not now that which was obtained at the formation of the Constitution, and that in legislating to admit the late insurrectionary States Congress was required to apply the test of the amended Constitution, and the requirements of advancing civilization. He believed that the opportunity should now be improved to insist by law upon the essential features of a republican form of government in a State, one of which was the educational qualification of voters.

Mr. CARPENTER argued that the imposition of fundamental conditions upon a State was a dangerous heresy. He said Congress might continue Mississippi as a Territory or admit the State to representation, but could not treat her as in both conditions at the same time. When the admission of her Senators and Representatives declared Mississippi to be a State in the Union, further Congressional control could only be exercised under the Constitution. The doctrine advanced by the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. MORTON,) that the supervision of Congress over a State after its admission as a State, was enough to make WEBSTER turn in his grave; and was a fallacy whose danger could not be overestimated. To show the evil consequences necessarily resulting from such a doctrine, he referred to the probable action of a Democratic majority in the Senate ten years hence in repealing these conditions, and upon the argument now used, that in the opinion of Congress they are necessary a Democratic Congress may proceed to impose like conditions upon Massachusetts and other New-England States. This would be entirely in accordance with the precedent now established. Mr. CARPENTER said that it had been charged around the Chamber that certain Republican Senators who did not see these matters in the same light in which they were viewed by others, were endeavoring to get up a conservative wing of the Republican Party to act with the Democrats. For himself he repelled all such charges.

Mr. SAULSBURY—In behalf of the Democratic side of the Chamber, I repel the alliance also. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON said the doctrine just advanced by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CARPENTER) was the old State rights heresy; and in reply to what the Senator had said about WEBSTER turning in his grave, he would only remark that the enunciation of such a doctrine was enough to make the dry bones of CALHOUN rattle with joy. The effect of it was to deny to Congress the power to preserve a republican Government in a State, and to require it to wait until the State was destroyed. He denied the assumption upon which arguments on the subject were generally based, that in securing a republican form of government in the States, it was essential that the means should be uniform in every case. Congress was to be the judge not only of the means, but of their method of application. In a State where the people could not read or write, what better guarantee of a Republican Government than the general education of the people? He would tell Governor WALKER, of Virginia, who had recently asserted that the power of Congress over that State had been exhausted, that he was mistaken—that Congress had the power to prevent the violation of the conditions upon which Virginia had been restored.

Mr. YATES characterized the stand taken by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CARPENTER) as a futile attempt to infuse new life into the old theories of secession and Calhounism. He proposed to crush in its infancy this new heresy, coming, as it did, not from the South but from the North. He believed the Constitution to be clear and explicit on the points of the supremacy of the General Government. He did not wonder that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. SAULSBURY) had repelled an alliance with one who had so far rebelled against party discipline.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President was received announcing that the bill appropriating some $88,000 to pay the claims of the Messrs. SAYLES for army clothing, had become a law without his signature, the constitutional limitation of ten days having expired.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 4:20 o'clock an Executive Session was held, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS, of New-York—Against the increase of duty on steel.

By Mr. WOOD—Of the cigar makers in New-York, for relief.

By Mr. STRONG—Of the citizens of Windsor and West Hartford, Conn., for an increase of the duty on cigars.

By Mr. CHURCHILL—From the Oswego Board of Trade, to fix the duty on wheat and rye at ten cents per bushel.

By Mr. COX—From the importers and dealers in wine and distilled spirits in New-York and Boston, for a reduction of the tax on sales of liquor; also, from the hardware houses and steel manufacturers, to reduce the tariff on steel; also, from the book makers and paper manufacturers, for a specific duty on books; also, from the tobacco manufacturers, for the restoration of duties on imported cigars to $3 per pound, and fifty per cent. ad valorem.

By Mr. STRONG—From the citizens of Suffield, Conn., for an increase of the duty on cigars.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—Of the warrant officers, asking for naval rank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. DAWES—To incorporate the New-York Port Submerged Railway Company, with authority to lay and operate a tunnel across the Hudson River and the waters of New-York Bay.

By Mr. TANNER—To reorganize the judicial districts of the State of New-York.

By Mr. GILFILLAN—Extending additional bounties to discharged soldiers who have accepted positions in the civil service.

By Mr. DEWEESE—To provide homes for the homeless in the late slave States; to repeal the Test Oath act; to repeal the duty on salt and to place it on the free list.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To provide for funding the public debt at lower rates of interest, &c.

By Mr. KERR—For the return of the Mount Vernon property to Mrs. LEE; also, to confer concurrent jurisdiction in State Courts in admiralty and other cases.

By Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana—Directing all writs and processes from United States Courts to be in the name of the people of the United States of America.

By Mr. INGERSOLL—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution as follows: The Congress shall have power to issue United States notes, and may make them a legal tender in payment of debts.

By Mr. HAY—To repeal the law allowing mileage to Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress.

By Mr. FERRY—Donating for school purposes the old Indian dormitory at Mackinaw, Mich.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—In addition to the act of July 22, 1868, respecting lands for railroad purposes in Wisconsin.

By Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota—To reduce the number of officers of the navy. Referred.

By Mr. AXTELL—To amend the act authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and to extend it to Australia. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, offered a resolution—

Instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to report a bill authorizing and directing the proper authorities of Washington and Georgetown to levy a tax sufficient for the support of the poor residents therein.

Mr. KNOTT moved to lay the resolution on the table—yeas, 7; nays, 144.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. DYER offered a resolution in reference to extra pay of the Missouri State Militia. Referred.

AN INCREASE OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered a resolution,

Declaring it to be the opinion of the House that the business interests of the country require an increase in the volume of circulating currency, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report as soon as possible a bill increasing the currency to the amount of at least $60,000,000.

Mr. WARD moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was not laid on the table by a vote of 73 to 93, which Mr. INGERSOLL characterized as a healthy indication. The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over till next Monday.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Axtel, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Benton, Bird, Blair, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Buffinton, Burchard, Churchill, Cowles, Cox, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Dixon, Duval, Ela, Ferris, Fisher, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Haight, Hale, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelley, Kellogg, Kelsey, Knapp, Laflin, Lynch, McGrew, Mercur, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Morril of Maine, Negley, O'Neill, Peters, Platt, Poland, Potter, Randall, Reading, Sargent, Sawyer, Schumaker, Scofield, Sheldon of New-York, Slocum, Smith of Vermont, Starkweather, Stevens, Stiles, Strong, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Twitchell, Van Auken, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wheeler, Willard, Woodward—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Asper, Beck, Benjamin, Biggs, Bingham, Boles, Booker, Boyd, Buckley, Burdett, Burr, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Cook, Conger, Crebs, Deweese, Dockery, Dox, Dyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Gibson, Golladay, Greene, Griswold, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heflin, Hoge, Holman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Kerr, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Mayham, Maynard, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Moore of Ohio, Morgan, Mungen, Myers, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Packer, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Pomeroy, Prosser, Reeves, Rice, Ridgeway, Rogers, Shanks, Sheldon of Louisiana, Smith of Oregon, Smyth of Iowa, Stevenson, Stokes, Stone, Stoughton, Strader, Swann, Taffe, Trimble, Tyner, Van Horn, Voorhees, Welker, Wells, Wilkinson, Wilson of Minnesota, Wilson of Ohio, Witcher, Wood—93.

ANOTHER CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill as a substitute for the Senate Currency bill, (Mr. SHERMAN'S.) Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It provides for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of national bank notes and for the issue of gold treasury notes to the amount of $500,000,000. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and destroy the matured bonds deposited by the national banks as security in the Treasury, and to redeem in treasury notes the bank notes issued on such bonds; to return to the banks the non-matured bonds in redemption of their notes; to destroy all bank notes received by the United States for taxes or otherwise, and to substitute for them an equal amount of greenbacks, and to pay to the depositors of bonds, treasury notes at par, equal to the difference between the nominal value of the bonds deposited and the amount of bank currency issued on them. The Secretary of the Treasury is also required to give notice by publication to the holders of the five-twenty bonds, that two hundred million dollars of the same, to be designated by number, date and amount, will be paid in Treasury notes at par. On failure to present such bonds for payment within six weeks after such notice, interest on the same shall cease. It also provides that all taxes, duties and imposts of every kind payable to the United States shall be receivable in gold, silver or Treasury notes, at the option of the payer; and that upon the redemption of the public debt, all outstanding Treasury notes shall be redeemed at par in gold or silver. Mr. MORGAN'S calculation is that, by the adoption of his substitute, $340,000,000 of the public debt will be paid, and the currency increased $200,000,000.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Mr. LOGAN called up the resolution offered by him on the 3d of February, as follows:

Whereas, The people of Cuba have for more than fifteen months carried on active hostilities against Spain for the purpose of gaining their independence and establishing a republican Government, and

Whereas, They have established and still maintain a *de facto* Government, and now occupy with their armies and control a large portion of said island; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire what reasons now exist, if any, why the Republic of Cuba should not be recognized by the Government as a belligerent, and as such entitled to the rights of belligerents.

Mr. LOGAN proceeded to address the House in support of the resolution, arguing that the Cubans had entitled themselves by the courage of their armies to their recognition as belligerents. He had no doubt of the correctness of the position he took nor of the justness of the cause. He espoused the cause, and as long as he could raise his voice in behalf of any cause he would advocate the progress of liberty and the enlargement of human rights. The question as to whether the Government should or should not accord belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots was one of grave consideration. On one hand it involved the great principle of right and self-government, and on the other hand it involved important national principles and nice distinctions of international law. He had, therefore, hesitated on account of the somewhat meagre and conflicting reports as to the contest in Cuba, but this reason, he thought, no longer existed. Another reason for his hesitation was that he did not wish to be placed in apparent opposition to the Administration, which he heartily supported, and with which he was in full sympathy. He did not feel, however, that he could discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should err it was better to err in behalf of liberty than against it. The benefit of the doubt should be cast in favor of freedom and self-government. Though the nation's tongue was comparatively mute on this subject, its heart palpitated with sympathy for the struggling patriots of the "Queen of the Antilles." He believed that in the breast of the President there lurked the deepest sympathy for them, and that the President had in reality curbed his desires in order to carry out what he believed to be the better policy; but the matter had now been transferred, and must be decided by Congress. Why not decide at once? Why delay? For his own part he was prepared to vote at once in behalf of the freedom of Cuba from Spanish despotism. Digressing from his argument, he replied to an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES on the subject of his resolution, and quoted against that paper the correspondence of its own Havana correspondent, as proving that the *de facto* Cuban Government had a very different locality than that of New-York City. If what the editor said was true, then his correspondent was a most excellent hand at manufacturing news. In conclusion he declared that the great heart of the nation swelled and heaved with sympathy for Cuba, and that could one vast chorus of cheers sweep across the narrow strait in spite of all conventionalities and legal crotchets, it would sound above the waves that dash against the coast one hearty God speed the cause of freedom in Cuba.

At the conclusion of Mr. LOGAN'S speech the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REPAIR OF SPANISH SHIPS OF WAR.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution reciting a newspaper telegram from New-York, that the Spanish war vessels *Victoria* and *Lealtad* were going there for repairs, and that orders had been received from Washington to have the docks cleared preparatory to their reception, stating that there were doubts as to whether there is any law or treaty with Spain that imposes on this Government the duty of repairing Spanish vessels of war under the existing circumstances, and requesting the President to inform the House whether the orders referred to had been given, and if so, by what authority. Adopted.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 3:15, went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLAIR in the Chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

After considerable discussion of items for the botanic garden, doorkeepers at the President's house, the Court of Claims, &c., the Committee rose, after disposing of only two pages of the bill, and the House, at 4:40 o'clock, adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 14.

A large number of remonstrances were received against appropriating the public money to sectarian schools.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—For a more equal adjustment of assessments on real and personal property.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—Extending the Code of Procedure.

SURPLUS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill authorizing life insurance companies to make distribution of their surplus as they see fit annually, or in two, three, four or five years.

The distribution may be made in proportion to the sums of money contributed by the policy holders to the total surplus, including a just allowance for interest and such dividends as may at the option of the company be credited to the holder of the policy to accumulate for his benefit, or may be paid in cash or applied to the purchase of additional insurance, or to reduce or pay premiums. The Company also, by agreement with the policy holder, take or surrender or cancel any dividend which may be or now is standing to the credit of the policy holder, or any additional insurance that may have been purchased with any such dividend. Policies which have become payable before the time when such distribution is made, and after the date of the last previous distribution, may share in the same, equitably and proportionably. Policies in favor of married women, or of their children or assigned, may be surrendered to and purchased by the Company in the same manner as other policies. Also, to the right of persons transporting property on the lakes and rivers.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House met to-day, with barely a quorum present, and considered only unimportant bills on general orders.

Mr. ALLABEN introduced a bill to amend the general Election act relative to town districts.

The House, in Committee, ordered to a third reading the bill providing for a revision of the statutes of the State.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. BERGEN moved to recommit a bill relative to highway work in Essex County, with a view to inserting an amendment fixing the time for a day's work at eight hours. He then proceeded to say that the Eight-hour law was a dead letter on the statute book, and went on to make a speech in behalf of an Eight-hour law. The motion to recommit was lost.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The bill to amend the act of 1857 relative to savings banks, requiring the Bank Superintendent to visit and investigate the condition of such banks once in two years, and if wrongfully managed take steps to abrogate their charters, was taken up.

Mr. ALVORD moved an amendment that the cost of the examination which was to be met by the banks shall not exceed $100.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved that the Superintendent report annually to the Legislature the expense in each case, together with the time occupied.

Mr. ALVORD accepted this in place of his amendment. Progress was reported before the question was taken.

Adjourned.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Reported Agrarian Outrages in Ireland; The Case of Mr. Temple Again; Great Billiard Match; The Champion Defeated; Extreme Cold Weather; The French Conspiracy Against the Life of the Emperor; Release of Fonvielle; Rochefort's Latest Effort; The Carlist Rising in Spain; Speech of Bismarck on Closing the Prussian Diet; Dethronement of the King of Bavaria; The Suez Canal; Return of General Goyeneche to Puerto Principe; Arrest of an Assassin in Havana; San Miguel Occupied by the Spaniards; Extraordinary Letter of Don Enrique de Bourbon to the Regent.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; The National Finances—Letters from Senator Cragin and Secretary Boutwell; President Grant's Views on Reduced Taxation; The Sectarian School Fund; How a Democrat would Reform our City Government.

General Topics.

The Death of Castanon at Key West—His Funeral in Havana; The Assassination of Mr. Greenwaldth; The Snow Storm in Nebraska—A Band of Indians Frozen to Death; The Murder of Commodore Smith by Alaska Indians; The Indian Troubles on the Plains; A New Projectile; Troubles in Mexico; Bank Robbery in Baltimore; The Proposed Division of Missouri; A Clergyman of the Olden Time; A Husband Shoots his Wife; Bold Robbery in Boston; The War Claims of Kentucky; A Strange Companion; A Very Strange Beast in Oregon; The Wilkesbarre Bank Robbery.

Local Intelligence.

How Sewing Women Live and How They are Swindled; Report of the Minority Committee on the Affairs of the Methodist Book Concern; Real Estate and Rents in New-York; Life Insurance Interests; The Paterson and Newark Railroad; Singular Case of Attempted Suicide in Brooklyn; Kit Burns' Rat Pit; Rev. Dr. Preston on "Papal Infallibility;" Attempted Assassination of a Distinguished Lawyer; A Visit to Mr. Bonner's Stables—A Quartet of Famous Trotters; The Horse that Sheridan Rode.

Agricultural.

Agriculture in Spain; Hints to Poultry Keepers; Use of Lime; Staking Trees; Steamed Feed for Cows.

Editorial Comments.

The Amenities of Congress; A Word to Governor Hoffman and the Legislature; Legal Tender—The Supreme Court Decision; The Tariff; Connecticut and the President; Fixedness of the Tariff Essential to the Prosperity of Trade; The Wool Crop of the United States—A question of Fact; Billiards in England and America; The Census and the Congressional Apportionment; Dawes and Butler Again; The Yosemite in Congress; Admiral Farragut and the Board of Survey.

The Markets.

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MARRIED.

ABBE—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. E. D. Fendall, assisted by Rev. H. F. Smith, W. COLGATE ABBE, of New-York, to Miss ELIZA M. MARTIN, of New-Brunswick.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 12, Mrs. ELIZA O. ALLEN, relict of the late Andrew Allen.

Funeral services from the Church of the Holy Communion, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of her brothers, John W. and Wm. P. Miller, are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

BALDWIN.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 12, at Mount Vernon, SALLY BALDWIN, mother of the late J. C. Baldwin, of this City, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. J. F. Duke, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave New-Haven Depot at 9 A. M.

BLISS.—At Springfield, Mass., MARY SHEPHERD, wife of Hon. George Bliss, aged 69 years.

BREWSTER.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Feb. 12, CARRIE H., wife of Frederick W. Brewster.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, Joseph B. Brewster, New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages at depot on arrival of 11¼ A. M. train from 27th-st., New-York.

BARRELL.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 11, GEORGE BARRELL, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place from his late residence, on Harrison-st., on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. A train leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood the following day.

FIELD.—At Aiken, S. C., on Friday, Feb. 11, FRED. P. FIELD, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, at 11 A. M., from the residence of Mrs. Chas. T. Pierson, No. 608 High-st., Newark, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 10 o'clock train from foot of Liberty-st., Newark and New-York Railroad.

GWYER.—On Monday, Feb. 14, ROBERT C. GWYER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARPER.—On Monday, Feb. 14, in the 69th year of his age, JOSEPH WESLEY HARPER, of the firm of Harper & Brothers.

Funeral services will be held at the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES.—On Sunday, Feb. 13, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, daughter of John H. and Sarah Louisa James, aged 12 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 307 West 50th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

NICHOLAS.—On Sunday, Feb. 13, JOHN PURDY, son of George S. and Elizabeth T. Nicholas, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, J. F. Purdy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., on Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

PIER.—On Monday morning, Feb. 14, DELOS DAVID, only son of George W. and Corneille H. Pier, aged 2 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend prayers at their residence, No. 1,320 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Funeral at Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 16.

PORTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 12, MARY A., wife of Wm. Porter, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of De Kalb-place and Bushwick-av.

REANEY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 12, JOSEPH REANEY, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, South 6th-st. Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Hiram Lodge No. 17, F. and A. M., and Masons generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

SHICK.—On Sunday, Feb. 13, EDWINNA, only daughter of Howard and Josephine Shick, aged 1 year, 5 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 227 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock.

SIMPSON.—On Friday, Feb. 11, at the residence of her son, Commander Edward Simpson, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., JULIA ELISABETH, widow of the late Edmund Simpson, of New-York.

Her remains are interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island.

TUPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 14, HOMES TUPPER, aged 75 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 113 Clinton-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hallowell, Me., for interment.

VAN WYCK.—On Monday, Feb. 14, GEORGE BLUNT, eldest son of Henry L. and Martha E. Van Wyck, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

YOUNG.—On Monday morning, FRANK C., only child of Joseph and Henrietta Keyser Young, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 357 Broome-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE WOMAN OF BUSINESS. (Continuation.)
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The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 19, 1870, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:15.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

A LITTLE MONOGRAPH

descriptive of the new treatment of nervous debility employed in the confidential department of the New-York Medical University, including an account of the newly discovered remedies prescribed, by which 1,200 cases of exhausted vitality have recently been restored, sent free by addressing Secretary POWELL, No. 8 University-place, New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. THE ILIAD OF HOMER

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH BLANK VERSE.

By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

In two volumes, Imperial octavo, uniform with Longfellow's Dante. Tinted paper, beveled boards, gilt top. Vol. I. now ready. Price $5. [Vol. II. will be issued in May next.]

The eminent scholarly and poetic qualifications of Mr. BRYANT for translating "Homer," the conscientious care he has devoted to it, and the great favor with which the specimens heretofore given have been received by competent judges, warrant the belief that this translation will be accepted as the best and permanent English rendering of "Homer."

II. AMONG MY BOOKS.

By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. 1 vol. 16mo. $2.

This book contains articles on Dryden, Witchcraft, Shakespeare, Lessing, Rousseau, and New-England Two Centuries Ago. Their remarkable critical value and their great literary charm make this volume one of the most noteworthy of its kind, and a most important addition to American literature.

*** For sale by all Booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers,

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E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for F. O. & Co.'s Publications.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

The Crawford Blackmailing Case—Change at the House of Detention—The Assassination Canard.

Commissioners BOSWORTH and MANIERRE sat yesterday to investigate complaints against policemen, of which seventeen were for being off post, three for talking on post, three for absence from roll call, and seven for improper conduct. Five of the last involved Patrolmen MELVIN BANKER, PATRICK MCNALLY, HENRY A. STRINGHAM, WILLIAM DALLY and WILLIAM STEVENS, all of the Fifth Precinct, charged by Captain PETTY with destroying four lamps belonging to the Department by throwing them into the fire in the heater, in the basement of the Station House. All the men denied the charge but Captain PETTY deposed that it must have been one of the five, as they were the only men in the Station House at the time. Before adjournment Mr. MANIERRE said that it was not his habit to indicate his opinion as to cases coming before him, but in this instance he had no hesitation in saying that he was in favor of the dismissal of all the men and would recommend such action to the Board.

The case of greatest public interest was tried before Commissioner BOSWORTH, being the charge of SAMUEL L. FENN, of No. 17 Minetta-street, against JOHN H. CRAWFORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for compounding a felony. CRAWFORD arrested one CHARLES DIMOND for passing counterfeit money, and it is alleged neglected to prosecute the case in consequence of receiving $50 from FENN as a consideration, which money it is claimed was found on the person of CRAWFORD and was marked before it was given to him. The investigation brought together a large number of the friends of both parties, and developed considerable feeling on both sides. The complainant, FENN, was irascible in the highest degree while telling his story, and CRAWFORD was remarkably nervous during the whole examination. The facts, as ascertained, were few, and are already familiar to the public. CRAWFORD admitted that he had received the $50 from FENN; that he handed it over to Justice DOWLING, upon the demand of that Magistrate, but claimed that he had taken the money, not as a bribe to withdraw the charge against DIMOND, but as a reward, and only took the money with an understanding that he was to retain it after receiving the consent of the Police Commissioners. FENN'S story was that, after DIMOND'S arrest, he met CRAWFORD in a saloon. The latter called FENN aside and said he could "fix the thing," and that it could be "squared" for $50. FENN answered that he had no money, but would see DIMOND, which he did, and afterwards saw Commissioner SHIELDS and Assistant District-Attorney PURDY, who advised that the money be paid, but to mark it first, which was accordingly done, and the money paid to CRAWFORD, and the party adjourned to the saloon, No. 15 Chambers-street, where DIMOND committed the assault upon CRAWFORD. The case was referred to the Board for decision.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held in the afternoon, Sergeant EDGAR DAVIS, heretofore on duty at Police Headquarters, was placed in charge of the House of Detention for witnesses in place of Sergeant THOMAS J. FOLGER, transferred to the Twenty-third Precinct. The Superintendent was directed to prefer charges against Sergeant JOHN S. TAYLOR and Patrolman EDWARD CARPENTER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for giving information in which originated the late Prince Arthur assassination canard. This order was based upon a report of the Superintendent transmitting written statements from the two reporters who gave credence and currency to the bogus intelligence, who declare that they received it from the officers named. The case will be tried at an early day, and all the facts connected with the affair will doubtless be reached on cross-examination.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

Democratic Tricks and Official Victims—Sympathy of Soldiers—A Public Market.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, President BERGEN presiding.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $75 for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday in each of the districts of the city, to be expended in firing 100 guns in honor of the day.

The Mayor sent in a communication nominating the following gentlemen as members of the Board of Education: A. B. Baylis, John Finlay, Garret P. Bergen, E. B. Cadley, Wm. L. Gill, D. Hart, Jas. H. Hart, W. W. Hulbert, J. R. Jurgens, D. Maujer, J. M. Phelps, E. Rowe, J. H. Rhodes, Albert Ammerman and E. J. Whitlock. Which were confirmed.

Alderman ELLIOTT offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to notify PATRICK DUFF and JOSEPH WILSON, Inspectors of Contracts, that their services are no longer required.

Resolved, That the salary of Inspector PATRICK COLLAHAN be cut down to $1,500 per annum, and that in addition to his duties as Inspector of Contracts, he be requested to perform such clerical duties as the Street Commissioner may direct.

Alderman WHITING took the opportunity thus offered to show the injustice contemplated by the resolutions, and said that the desire to discharge one of the men referred to was based on the fact that he had during the recent political canvass gone beyond party lines to fulfill his duty as a citizen. He had, in other words, broken the traces, and had voted against one of the Democratic heads of departments. He moved to amend by proposing that the salary of JOHN FARRELL, a clerk of the Street Commissioner's office, whose only work was to draw his pay regularly, be reduced to nothing.

Alderman BERGEN moved to amend that the salaries of Messrs. DUFF and WILSON be reduced to nothing.

Mr. BERGEN'S amendment was carried by a vote of 16 to 5; and Mr. WHITING'S was lost by a vote of 17 to 4.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by Alderman WHITING, and adopted:

Whereas, There are, throughout the State of New-York many persons who were soldiers during the war of the rebellion, who are incapacitated by sickness or wounds from earning a support for themselves, and those dependent on them: and

Whereas, These persons have earned the gratitude of the State, and are entitled to its care and support, therefore

Resolved, That the Representatives of Kings County, in Senate and Assembly, be requested to aid in such proper legislation as will secure for disabled soldiers of this State a comfortable home.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be directed to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators and Assemblymen from Kings County.

Alderman WHITING moved that the representatives of Kings County in the State Legislature be instructed to oppose the passage of the act previously reported providing for the sale of the City Park for the purpose of a public market.

The resolution was adopted.

Some items of minor importance were transacted and the Board adjourned.

The Late Pilot Boat A. T. Stewart.

Last Fall the saucy pilot boat *A. T. Stewart*, having had enough of the ocean wave, one day went to the bottom in the lower harbor. Some wrecker came along and took out her mast and cabin, and that was the last of her until a short time ago the United States surveyors here received instructions to remove the wreck from the channel in which it lay. The surveyors went out, but could not find it; the pilots could not locate the spot where the boat was lost, and a wrecking party, after dragging several times, have not yet brought up anything but sand and weeds. It is now hinted that there is some "irregularity" about the matter. The pilot boat, it is said, has never been struck by vessels, is not an impediment to navigation, but is probably buried deep in the sands.

The Government's attention was not called to it in the usual way, for it has not been reported as an "obstruction." It appears that certain parties in this City represented to Congress that there was such a wreck in our bay somewhere, and asked to have it removed. The subject was referred to the proper department, and the surveyors here were ordered to look up the wreck and have it removed. The contract for its removal was given out and the expense is to fall on the Government. Navigation in our waters has not been impeded in the least by that wreck. There is a suspicion in certain quarters that the movers in the matter wished to raise the wind more than to raise the wreck.

The Thompson Collection of Paintings—Close of the Sale.

The sale of paintings belonging to this collection was closed yesterday morning. The pictures disposed of were of an inferior grade, and brought merely nominal prices, consisting principally of portraits, crayons, water colors and colored lithographs, a few sketches by BIERSTADT in water colors being the only relieving feature. The collection of "Nudes" was sold last, and purchased almost entirely by dealers. Only a few of them were placed upon the easel as samples, and the sum realized for the entire lot was hardly sufficient to pay for their removal. The manner in which they were received by the general buyers present, proved conclusively that this class of works was considered neither valuable or desirable. The total receipts of the sale will foot up to about $57,000, from which amount, when the expenses attending it are deducted, the estate of the late Mr. THOMPSON will realize about $30,000, for a collection said to have originally cost ten times that sum. In the evening Messrs. LEEDS & MINER disposed of about fifteen pictures which were consigned to them from a private collection in Antwerp. The sale was well attended, and the paintings sold brought fair prices.

Arrest of an Importer under the Revenue Laws.

GEORGE D. BAYAUD, doing business as an importer at No. 19 Beaver-street, was arrested by Deputy Revenue Collector KOOP, of the Thirty-second District, yesterday, on a charge of not keeping his books open for inspection for a period of two years, as required by law. It was alleged that he denied having the books in his possession when asked about them, but that they were subsequently, on search having been made, found secreted in his office.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no auction sales at the Exchange yesterday. The business of the week will, however, open to-day with considerable activity. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will dispose of several valuable business establishments on down town streets, including the four-story brick store No. 165 Front-street, four-story brick store No. 205 South-street, and a five-story brown-stone-front store known as No. 38 Cortlandt-street. Also, a lot of land on Vesey-street, 25 feet by 101, known as No. 44, with pantry walls on both sides. The same firm will dispose of some lots on Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and one or two dwelling houses in Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. announce the sale to-day of valuable lots on Eleventh-avenue and Sixty-eighth-street, and JAMES M. MILLER will dispose of three lots at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. A lot on Sixty-third-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, will be sold by TRENER & ESLER, and some other less important sales will occur.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Beekman-place, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 50th-st., 20.5x75	$28,000
35th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9, 2 lots	6,000
39th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	1,500
39th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,500
39th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9, August, 1869	2,750
40th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
50th-st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100.5x23—23x100.5	6,000
75th-st., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.8x102.2	3,700
115th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 110x96.7x83.4 x25	1,850
116th-st., n. s., 352.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100, h. and l.	9,000
115th and 116th sts., centre line between, 245 ft. w. of 3d-av., rear lot, 25x21	375
123d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x75	6,700
Avenue A and 101st-st., n. w. corner, —th w., 293 x100.11x75x109.11x218x201.10, 21 lots	nom.
Lexington-av., e. s., 32 ft. n. of 58th-st., 18.5x75.6	24,000
115th-st., s. s., 489 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.7x100.5, December, 1869	10,500
Leases Recorded.	
Broadway, No. 439, first floor, 4 2-12 years, per year	$4,500
West Broadway, No. 115, 5 years, per year	1,200
West 11th-st., No. 103, 1 year, per year	2,000
59th-st. and 6th-av., s. w. corner, 8 years—5 years, per year $2,000; 3 years, per year	3,000
4th-av. and 129th-st., s. w. corner, National Hall, 10 years, per year	7,500
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Baltic-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 25x100	$870
Canton-st., w. s., 93.6 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 17x83	3,000
Carroll-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 20x100	4,500
Dean-st., s. s., 129.5 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 45.1x110	2,440
Downing-st., e. s., 325 ft. s. of Gates-av., 25x100	2,150
Guernsey-st., e. s., 170 ft. s. of Norman-av., 50x100	3,000
Guernsey-st., e. s., 220 ft. s. of Norman-av., 50x100	3,000
Heyward-st., n. s., 176 ft. e. of Lee-av., 19.6x100	7,500
Powers-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 20x80	3,700
Union-st., s. e. s., 139.1 ft. n. w. of Buffalo-av., 100.10x180.2	250
Warren-st., s. s., 203.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 66.8x100	3,500
North 9th-st. and 1st sts., westerly corner, 25x80	nom.
Atlantic-av., n. s., 122 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 24x93.7	500
Ralph-av., 80 ft. n. of Madison-st., 20x80	5,000
Tompkins-av. and McDonough-st., n. w. corner, 125x100	$10,000
Williams-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Liberty-av., h. and l., 100x100	100
RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND.	
Richmond.	
Garretson-st., corner Centre-st., 128.4x120; Garretson-st., s. of Centre-st., 245x169.6x200x170	$3,400
New-Brighton.	
4th-st., 100 ft. e. of Lafayette-av., 25x100	$400
Edgewater.	
Howard-av., adjoining Grims & Eakin's, 11 311-1,000 acres	$16,966
Westfield.	
Vanderbilt Landing to Pleasant Plains road, adjoining Wm. McNamee's, John Laforge's, 32-160 acre	$288
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Mount Pleasant.	
Pocantico and Howard sts., 50x100	$1,250
Morrisania.	
Spring-st., n. e. s., part lot No. 138, Morrisania, 75x100	$4,000
Pelham.	
2d-av., w. s., lot No. 23, Pelhamville, 100x100	$225
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Hayes-st., e. s., 114 ft. w. of Jones-st., 25x114	$1,800
Johnson-st., lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, each 25x100	1,450
McWhorter-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 24x100	700
River-st., e. s., Fr. Agatz's property, 2 lots, 25x37 and 36.8x14	9,400
Walnut-st., n. s., adjoining A. Koltz's property, 25x95	2,000
Bloomfield.	
Ann Elliott's property, 270x202x236.6x222.6	$12,000
East Orange.	
Central-av., s. w. s., 825 ft. s. e. of Harrison-st., 865x29.13	$7,500
Hudson City.	
Grand-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Scott-st., 26x100	$875
Tonnelle-av., w. s., lots Nos. 1 and 2, block A, 53x95; Lot No. 3, block No. 6, Bramhall's map	1,075
Lot No. 32, block K, adjoining reservoir, 25x100	3,500
Hoboken.	
Lot No. 41, block No. 15, Coster's estate	$2,400
Lot No. 32, block No. 43, Coster's estate	450
Bergen.	
Communipaw road and High-st., s. w. corner, 25x100	$200
Communipaw road, e. s., 25 ft. s. of High-st., 25x100	1,500
Communipaw road, w. s., adjoining Mr. Jones' and N. Frier's, 50x100	2,000
Union.	
Humboldt-st., lot No. 532, map of North Hoboken, 25x100	$611
Harrison.	
Hamilton-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-st., 75x100	$4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 100 4TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST. (Established 1853.) All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

CHEAP HOUSES FOR SALE—BY D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.: West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story high stoop brown stone, $22,000. West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story high stoop brown stone, $32,000. West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story high stoop, brick, $26,000. West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., very attractive house, low price. Several houses on 5th-av. below 23d-st.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE CHOICEST lots in the City, on 8th-av., Madison-av., 55th, 57th, 58th, 62d and 66th sts.; these lots are in a rapidly-improving neighborhood, either fronting or close to Central Park, and will be sold on easy terms; also, desirably located lots on which long leases will be given to parties who will improve them. Apply at up-town offices of WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,202 Broadway, and No. 595 6th-av., near 35th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, French roof, high stoop, basement, and first story trimmed with hard wood and frescoed, plumbed throughout with lead-incased block-tin pipe; will be sold furnished, or leased for a term of years with furniture; house, 20x60; lot, 20x98.9; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. 305 West 23d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, THE A No. 1 Dorchester stone-front house, No. 561 Madison-av., adjoining the corner of 54th-st.; house 25x60; lot 100 feet, and trimmed entirely in hard wood. Also, No. 53 East 54th-st., 122 feet east of Madison-av., four-story brown stone, 22x55; lot 100.5 feet; new, with immediate possession. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 565 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 29th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing twelve rooms, all in perfect order; size 20.6x55x100; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house on 12th-st., near 5th-av., 22x70xhalf the block, all in perfect order; price asked $27,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

N. B.—This, with the next number, which may be had, would make a large business property.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 49TH-ST., THREE four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 63, 65 and 67, built in the best manner, with all improvements, extra plumbing, hard wood trimmings. Columbia College lease. Price low; terms easy. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND lot, southeast corner of Broome and Elm sts.; lot 26 9-12x117 feet, nearly equal to one lot and a quarter. It is on the crown of the street and some thirty feet above water mark, and presents a good show from Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT house on St. Mark's-place, 25x60x½ the block; house in perfect order; surroundings unexceptionable; will be sold at a very reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, ON A LONG lease, two new stone-front houses, Nos. 304 and 306 West 55th-st.; possession immediately; call and see. Apply to WM. BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone houses. Apply to owner on premises Nos. 427 and 431 West 47th-st. Price $18,000; terms easy.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS ON 1st-av., between 58th and 59th sts. Apply to B. B. CHAPPELL, No. 467 3d-av., or to S. CHAPPELL, No. 36 Beaver-st.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 78 Maiden-lane. Lofts to let Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

LOTS ON NORTH SIDE OF 52D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., for sale, singly or together; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 153 West 24th-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE LEASE TO be sold at a great sacrifice; reason given by calling at premises No. 369 Grand-st., City.

SEVERAL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses on Madison-av. for sale at a great bargain. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF ground on [illegible], Brooklyn, E. D., formerly occupied by the [illegible], consisting of [illegible] will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., one of the most desirable residences to be found within 25 minutes of the City of New-York; situate on High-st.; handsomely shaded; fine house, contains sixteen rooms; has the modern improvements; fine cellar; excellent water; in good repair; stable, carriage house, garden well stocked with choice fruits, grapes, shrubs, &c. Address T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

ELIZABETH.—A HANDSOME DWELLING house, with all modern improvements and complete in every particular; sidewalks to depot; the house is two stories, with Mansard roof, and contains 12 rooms; lot is 70x150; this property is most desirably situated in a portion of City very rapidly improving; price $18,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—MAIN-ST., SEVEN MINUTES' walk from depot; residence containing modern conveniences, gas, furnace, sixteen handsome rooms, bathroom, stable, carriage, cow house thoroughly built; one and one-fourth acres of land; shade, fruit trees, fine garden; for sale low; will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., Orange Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE of Yonkers, a very desirable place, comprising a first-class house, a large garden with extensive lawns in front and rear of house; also about four acres of woodland, in all about fifteen acres; a fine site for a hotel or any other public building. For particulars apply at No. 98 Broad-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A house, containing 12 rooms, with stable, coach house, &c., standing on one acre of land, seven minutes' walk from the station; the ornamental and shade trees are well grown, and there are flower and kitchen gardens. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 Washington-place, New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE three-story house, with two acres of land, on Weyman's-av., New-Rochelle; pleasantly located on high ground overlooking the Sound; all in good order. Apply to GEORGE R. DUTTON or A. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot, a cottage and outbuildings, together with six acres of land. Inquire of JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st., New-York.

SALE OR RENT, AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., first-class house, 3½ acres, improved; beautifully situated on slope of Orange Mountain; ten minutes from depot. Lemuel Freeman, care M. & H. Organ Co., 596 Broadway, N. Y., or 166 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. 182 Bloomfield-st. Inquire at No. 223 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKLYN to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each 26¼ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

BROADWAY, NOS. 697 AND 699, through to Mercer-st., 200 feet; building marble, seven stories high, 50 feet wide; near the new GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL. If wanted, the lessee can have a loan of $100,000.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FOUR-STORY and cellar brick building, 25x60, with or without steam power; also, ten or twelve vacant lots at the foot of 3d-st., East River. Apply to D. A. YOUNGS, foot of 3d-st., East River.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. 59 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., with or without steam power. Apply on premises to TATHAM & BROTHERS.

TO LET—PART OR WHOLE OF THE FIVE-story store with cellar, 25x100 feet, No. 67 Cliff-st., at a moderate rent; possession May 1. Inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st. W. H. HOOPLE.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS STORES ON Fulton-st., Brooklyn, from May 1. Inquire of JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANURSING Island, Long Island Sound, near Rye Station, the former residence of General Dix; 27 acres; large house, stable and other outbuildings; fruit, boating; perfectly healthy. To let or lease partly furnished.

ALSO,

At Belmont, ten minutes' walk from Fordham Station, the Rodman Place, 13 acres; large house, stable, &c., to let or lease. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT BELLEVILLE, N. J., ON THE Passaic River, west side, the Van Rensselear Manor, large and very commodious, with three acres of land in garden; has extra stable and carriage room, together with all necessary outbuildings, sheds, &c.; would make one of the most delightful Summer residences, either for private use or for Summer boarding, being in close proximity to railroad to New-York. Address T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, Jersey City, houses Nos. 3, 8 and 9 Belmont-place, Belmont-avenue, three stories, with high basement, and finished in modern style. Distance twenty minutes from ferry by horse cars. Rent only $500 per annum. Apply at No. 1 Belmont-place, or No. 308 West-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, WASHINGTON Heights, furnished and unfurnished houses, from moderate prices to first-class; genteel residences. One large place to lease; A 1; all modern improvements, with large grounds, coachhouse, &c. Apply to A. B. MILLS, Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 10, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS and renewals. A superior and extra wide corner on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Also the large stone mansion and lot through to alley, No. 184 5th-av., as it is or to be altered, and with ground-rent lease of 5, 10, 15, or 20 years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 261½ Broadway.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE on Madison-av., near 30th-st., 25 feet front, high stoop; it is in superb order, and eligibly located; will make a very desirable residence for a private family. Address Box No. 4,615 New-York Post Office.

ALL RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN search of houses, furnished or unfurnished, can be accommodated by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND lot on 5th-av., between 14th and 34th sts., for which a full market value will be paid; a corner lot preferred. Address, stating location and terms, to E. S. CALDWELL, Counselor at Law, No. 261 Broadway, Room No. 10; will be immediately attended to. Brokers need not answer.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FRONT AND SOUTH STS., by order of executor. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Esq., Executor of Abraham Valentine, deceased, for account of whom it may concern:

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Front-st., between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip, and known as No. 165.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the northerly side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 205.

Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-st. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—GREAT SALE of the most desirable PROSPECT PARK LOTS ever offered at auction. 9TH-AV. FRONTS near the Plaza; 8TH, 7TH, 6TH, 5TH and 4TH AVS., BUTLER, UNION and SACKETT LOTS. Book maps on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, at office of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Valuable HOBOKEN CITY (N. J.) HOUSES AND LOTS. Maps now ready.

TUESDAY, March 1, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Miscellaneous sale of improved and unimproved BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE. No. 525 WASHINGTON-ST. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, sale by order of James L. Flint, Assignee of Messrs. Patterson & Co.:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The valuable three-story and cellar brick store, No. 525 Washington-st., east side, between Spring and Charlton sts.; building 25x70 feet; party-wall north side; in good order; immediate possession given; lot 25x73 feet; sale peremptory to the higest bidder; $13,000 now on bond and mortgage, which may remain.

Also following personal property, to wit: Claims and open accounts.

M. L. Earle $1,485 58
Chas. Monholland 16 10

Maps, &c., at the autioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BROADWAY AND 35TH-ST. PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 1—Situate on the northwest corner of Broadway and 35th-st., containing a two-story and basement brick building; lot about 65 feet 7 inches on Broadway by 75 feet deep.

LOT NO. 2—Containing a five-story and basement brick building, 25 by about 34 feet deep, in rear of the above in 35th-st.

LOT NO. 3—Contains a three-story and basement frame building, 30 feet front by depth of lot adjoining the above on 35th-st.

Maps and terms at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE of valuable lots northeast corner of 11th-av. and 87th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV. AND 87TH-ST.—4 lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 87th-st., each 25x100 feet. These lots are free from rock and about level with the grade of the new Boulevard.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 230 WOOSTER-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John G. Reynolds, Esq., Executor:

WOOSTER-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic brick house, situate on the east side of Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., and known as No. 230. Lot 25x50 feet.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer—Offices, No. 925 Broadway.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executor of Margaret Carlin, deceased: West 35th-st.—The three-story high-stoop basement and under-cellar, modern brick dwelling, south side, between 8th and 9th avs., No. 348, 345 feet east of 9th-av., lot 20x98.9; subject to lease expiring May 1, 1871, at $1,500 per annum; Croton tax and repairs. Maps and terms at auctioneer's office, No. 925 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY on Watts-st.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WATTS-ST.—12 brick stables in the rear of Nos. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts., and close to Canal-st. Property rents for $1,495 quarterly, in advance. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TREMONT LOTS, PART OF THE "RYER HOMESTEAD."—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

On LOCUST-AV.—Two corners, Ryer-place and Jefferson-av.

On CEDAR-ST.—Three lots facing Ryer-place. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, RESERVING THE RIGHT OF ADVANCING THE PRICE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS SEEKING CHOICE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GASLIGHT STOCKS, INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF RAILROAD BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES, ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER, PAYING LARGE DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York,
AND
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

TEN PER CENT. SECURITIES.

Selected Ten per Cent. Securities on hand and for sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MANNING & DE FOREST
Have removed to **NO. 6 BROAD-ST.** Will continue to make **SOUTHERN SECURITIES a SPECIALTY.**

ELECTION.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.
The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of $10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds 1,500,000
Total $15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

THE BEST SECURITY IN MARKET!

I offer the very best investment for money that can be found. No GOVERNMENT, RAILROAD or other BONDS have paid an income equal to ONE-HALF the annual increase of land values on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, during the last ten years. The next decade will show a corresponding profit.

I have 1,000 acres on this road for sale in parcels, ranging from one acre to a hundred. Also, 170 ACRES directly ON THE HUDSON RIVER, below Peekskill, with unsurpassed views.

J. WYMAN JONES, No. 160 Broadway.

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO.,
(MRS. V. C. WOODHULL. MRS. T. C. CLAFLIN.)
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 44 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and sell Gold, Government Bonds and Securities; Railway, Mining and Oil Stocks and Bonds; Bonds of any State, county or city, and will make liberal advances on same; will make collections on and issue certificates of deposit available in all parts of the Union. Will promptly attend to all mail or telegraphic communications.

Interest allowed on daily balances of depositors.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 2 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
JAN. 19, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.

By order of the Board of Managers,
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

A STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF the Dover Iron and Rivet Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock to $50,000.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.
JOHN T. POPE, Trustee.
A. M. THOMPSON, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
-FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20S, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117⅝	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	113⅜	113½
Coupon, 1881	117⅝	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	113⅜	113½
5-20 Regis., 1862	114¼	114	10-40 Regis	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅞	114⅛	10-40 Coupon	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	113⅞	114⅛	Gold	119⅝	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	114	114¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113	113¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City.

This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight $1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail 717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources 7,909 65
Total $2,225,850 11
Total expenses 1,386,180 02
Net earnings $839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 87, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net) $839,670 09
Profit from lands (net) 246,950 22
Total $1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1870.
I will, on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, (noon,) receive bids for
ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF GOLD,
in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of a bid must be deposited therewith. Further particulars can be had at this office.
CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.
All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
We offer for sale on favorable terms
THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.
These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.
The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHERN BRANCH, NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.
Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.
We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the first day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York.
RUSSELL SAGE, N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.
FEB. 12, 1870.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY G. H. ROVERT & Co., to the order of Sista Brothers; dated Jan. 6, 1870. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $400,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Feb, 1, 1870, 805,697 92
UNPAID LOSSES, - - - 4,300 00

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. IS THIS DAY DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND IN CASH TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Also, An Interest Dividend of (6) SIX per cent on outstanding Scrip payable First of April, in Cash.

Also, A Scrip Dividend of (50) FIFTY per cent on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1870. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the First of April next.

The remaining (50) FIFTY per cent. of the Scrip of 1863 will be redeemed on the First of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eight per Cent. first mortgage gold bonds of this Company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, free of tax. The interest on the registered bonds of the above-mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New-York will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax.
GEORGE H. HALL, President.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.
All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst. at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the full shares of the capital stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, (excluding fractional shares,) payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 15th inst., to stockholders of record, this day. The transfer books will be opened on the 15th inst.
GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. B. TILFORD and R. C. TILFORD in the banking business, under the firm name of J. B. TILFORD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. C. TILFORD retiring. Either party is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
J. B. TILFORD.
R. C. TILFORD.
The undersigned will continue the business under his own name at No. 60 Wall-st. J. B. TILFORD.
NEW-YORK, Feb 15, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under firm name of BAKER & GRAEF is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. T. BAKER.
F. E. GRAEF.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.
The following cable dispatch has been received by the undersigned, who will pay the above reward on the delivery to them of the notes referred to:
"Stolen £10,000 Bank of England notes, including eight of £1,000 each, dated October, 1868; $5,000 reward; payment stopped.
Signed in London.
BARNETTS, HOARES, HANBURYS & CO."
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works
have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Aleppo, Thursd'y, M'ch 3
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17 | Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23 | Malta, Thursday, M'ch 10
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24 | Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2 | Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris...$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers. First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, April 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Tuesday, Feb. 15, 6 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON will sail for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, at 6 A. M., on TUESDAY, the 15th inst.

Passengers will require to be on board on Monday evening. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.......Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD......Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

ANGLIA.........Feb. 16 | EUROPA.........Mar. 5
IOWA...........Feb. 19 | INDIA..........Mar. 12
COLUMBIA.......Feb. 26 | CAMBRIA........Mar. 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60. according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24.

MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—Steamer CLEOPATRA, PHILLIPS, will leave Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock TUESDAY, Feb. 15. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)

11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.

7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.

1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street: on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, ALEXANDER FREAR, HUGH SMITH, Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

GEO. H. ANDREWS, W. H. KING, NATHANIEL SANDS, THOS. J. CREAMER, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 9, 1869.

d14-lawøm Tu* HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, supposed somewhere between Stone, Broad, Nassau and Spruce sts., a silver CORPS BADGE, with ribbon attached, and owner's name, company and regiment engraved thereon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the counter, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook and assist in the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in a private family or genteel boarding house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; an excellent baker; does the coarse washing; wages $16. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good dressmaker; operates on machine; cuts and fits; country or City; good City testimonials. Call at No. 309 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid in a first-class boarding house or private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st., Room No. 7, between 3d and 4th avs., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts, and would assist in plain washing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 150 West 28th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, some gentlemen's washing or ladies' washing at her own house, or fluting; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 591 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT A situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; is a good plain sewer; no objections to country; City references. Call for two days at No. 153 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., next to livery stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress, or would assist with chamberwork if required; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 45 30th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR INFANT'S nurse, with five years' City references from her last employers, a situation in the City or country; will take care of an invalid lady or gentleman; quick at the needle. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 423 West 41st-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to engage a few gentlemen's or families' washing; can do French fluting; good reference. Call or address Mrs. CARR, at No. 204 East 26th-st., in the alley.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good cook in a private family; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, a situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; is a good plain sewer; no objections to the country; City references. Call for two days at No. 153 3d-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress who understands her business in all its branches, a small family washing at her own house; can give first-class reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, a situation as cook, washer and ironer by a competent young woman; good plain cook, good baker and laundress; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; is thoroughly experienced; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHman a situation as coachman or groom; has lived in first-class families in Europe and America; refers to some of the best families in New-York. Address D. MCK., No. 142 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOman, a situation as a good cook and baker; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; has superior reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation, by a highly-recommended and efficient woman, about 30; she is an experienced nurse and excellent seamstress; cut, fit and operate. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it in all its branches; is neat in her kitchen; prefers a private family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; an excellent bread and pastry cook; references from last employers. No. 143 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to do washing and ironing; understands fluting. Apply at No. 33: 5th-st., rear building, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 390 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A place as seamstress; would assist with chamberwork or children. Inquire at No. 337 West 41st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or housework in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced Protestant nurse to an invalid lady; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 109 4th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND AN invalid lady and sew; can give a number of years reference as nurse and housekeeper. Address H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, one who understands thoroughly soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; first-class City references. Call at 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 247 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl; is a first-class laundress; has the best of City references; can do fluting neatly. Can be seen at No. 226 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do fluting; is thoroughly competent; the best of references; would not object going in the country. Apply at No. 129 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation in a family as good plain cook; can give good City references. Apply to Mrs. DEMPSTER, No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by an American Protestant girl in a small family. Call at No. 429 Hudson-st., between Leroy and Morton. Inquire for Mrs. Robinson.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced laundress to do the washing of a few families at her own house; best of reference. Call or address No. 160 West 28th-st., one flight up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUation as cook, houseworker, chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; good references given. Apply at No. 296 Lexington-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; City reference. No. 212 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNdress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 22 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman lately landed as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 145 East 26th-st.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO COPYING manuscript for the Press, music, &c., desires employment where she can have an advance of salary; best references given and required. Address Mrs. SCOTT, No. 270 East 10th-st.

A GREAT NUMBER OF GOOD help can be had for hotels and boarding houses and private families at Mrs. YERKSTON'S, No. 49 Bleecker-st.

GERMAN, AMERICAN AND FRENCH servants our specialty, and with Protestant and Catholic Irish constantly on hand. No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS farmer, farm manager, or superintendent of a gentleman's place, by an active young American man, who has been brought up to the farming business, and thoroughly understands farming and stock raising in all the branches; first-class references. Address G. W. W., Box No. 67 White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man who has a practical knowledge of everything belonging to the business both under glass and out of doors; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address H. B., at seed store No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; (married, without family,) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best recommendations. Address for three days L. GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, without family; can give satisfactory reference as to capability, &c. Address A. B., No. 9 John-st., or W. C. WILSON, 43 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion; not afraid of work; understands his business; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR vegetable gardener by a married man; no incumbrance; or would work a farm on shares; good reference. Address M. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation in a first-class boarding house or private family as waiter; best of City reference given. Call at No. 61 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as first-class coachman and groom; has had long experience; wife as professed cook in all its branches; are both Protestants; have best City references from a first-class gentleman. Can be seen or addressed at No. 140 East 41st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, who has a thorough knowledge of everything belonging to the business; no objections to a new place; has recommendations from last employers as to ability and character. Address E. C., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man; understands the business thoroughly; first-class reference for honesty, sobriety and capability; five years in last place. Address HORTICULTURIST, seed store, 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, single, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has best City and country references. Address H. A., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a sober, steady man; understands the care of horses and gardening; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man, as gardener and florist; understands gardening in all branches; also hot and cold grapery; good testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GROOM, a situation; is a single man; in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; good careful driver; highly recommended. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY a respectable, trustworthy man, who fully understands his duties and has the highest City references as to character and ability. Call at or address WAITER, 319 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class gardener; married, no family; thoroughly understands all branches belonging to the business; highly recommended. Address H. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as gardener; can be highly recommended as to character, capability and energy; could take charge of a new place. Address J. S., Dobbs' Ferry Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman or groom; has the best reference; no objection to the country; will make himself generally useful. Address J. H., Box 197 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE charge of a small place in Connecticut; must understand the cultivation of flowers, fruit and vegetables, the care and management of horses, driving, &c.; no objection to a married man with a small family; best references required. Apply from 12 to 3 o'clock at No. 32 South-st., rear office, for two days.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bookkeeper. Address in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1,602 Post Office, with references, stating age and salary wanted.

WANTED—A MAN WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, accustomed to copying legal papers. Call from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 383 West 11th-st., near 13th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron for a small family of two; City reference. Inquire at No. 55 East 9th-st.

DENTIST.—A GOOD MECHANICAL ASsistant wanted at CHAIM'S Dental Office, No. 30 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, FEB. 14, WHITE PIQUES, SATIN STRIPE, CHECKS, FIGURED FROM 25c. UPWARDS.

Also, A full line BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, Just received, FROM $1 50 UPWARDS.

SMILLIE & CO., NO. 763 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR

Invite the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS To their new stock of SPRING FABRICS,

Just opened, including French and English Prints, Percales, Jaconets, Lawns, Percale and Jaconet Robes, Toile Carre, Japanese Poplins, Taffeta, Melange, Grenadines, &c., &c., among which are many novelties not to be found elsewhere.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY SPRING STRAW GOODS, MACY
MACY SPRING STYLES PARASOLS, MACY
MACY Now open at popular prices. MACY
MACY R. H. MACY, MACY
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MACY Housekeeping Goods, MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY
MACY Laces and Embroideries, MACY
MACY Small wares and Trimmings, MACY
MACY Toys and Fancy Goods, MACY
MACY Books and Stationery, MACY
At Popular Prices. 14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For 30 days only. At ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

FRIEND PITTS, NO. 863 BROADWAY.

For the next thirty days will offer his entire stock at actual cost prices. Trimmings, Small Wares, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroderies, Combs, Brushes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ART NOTICE.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION, on MONDAY, 14th February, at the Leeds Art Galleries, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., to embrace the portraits, nudes and other interesting works. Also, immediately after the conclusion of the catalogue, about 50 SUPERB AND IMPORTANT ORIGINAL PICTURES by eminent European and American artists, to pay advances and close accounts, comprising the works of

VON WILLE, GUIDIN,
C. LEICKERT, VAU BERG,
H. SAVERY, VON SEBEN,
LOBUCHON, SOMMER,
LE BRUN, DE HAAS,
MULLER, A. SEGE,
ROOSDORP, VOLKMAN,
COUTURIER, and others.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB 15, At 11 o'clock, within their store:

2,000 boxes Malaga Raisins, stained.
800 boxes Valencia Raisins, stained.
60 barrels sweet Cherries.
500 boxes Valencia Figs.
200 boxes Turkey Prunes.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River;

4,220 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,997 boxes Lemons.
Cargo bark *A. Tagliavia*, from Palermo.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD AUCTION sale, By order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, of CONDEMNED STORES, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY next, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a large quantity of hemp and Manila rope, chain cable, painted canvas, hose, shakings, coal dust, &c. For particulars see catalogues.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOKS.—Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sale of the entire stock of Messrs. Bailliere Brothers, comprising a large and valuable assortment of medical, scientific and miscellaneous works. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. KELLOGG. KELLOGG. KELLOGG.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY,) Feb. 16 FAUST.

Miss KELLOGG in her great role of MARGHERITA. MME. LUMLEY, SIGNORS LOTTI, REYNA, D'HARSELIERE, BARILI and others.

FRIDAY—NINTH OPERA NIGHT.

SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.

Seats for sale at the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO STARR & BYRNE by the members of the Opera Bouffe Company, THURSDAY, FEB. 17. AN IMMENSE BILL.

Last performance of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, (3 acts.)

Last performance of LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, (1 act.)

Positively last appearance of Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, in her great characters of DROGAN and the DUCHESS.

For the first time here LA MARSEILLAISE.

Mrs. HOWARD PAUL AND GRAND CHORUS.

Seats for sale Tuesday.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.......................DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ANOTHER GENERAL CHANGE.

First week of the celebrated gymnasts, THE GOLDIE BROTHERS.

First week of the intrepid rider, MR. JAMES MADIGAN.

TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS and somersaults over horses, introducing THE GREATEST CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS ever brought together in America.

ELEGANT AND VARIED ARENIC SCENES BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1870.

Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' tickets, $3. Sold by

FRANCIS BANG, 401 Broadway, corner Walker-st.
CHAS. A. COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 33 Maiden-lane.
Consul-General F. KUHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
WM. A. POND & CO., music store, 896 Broadway.
PH. BEIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER, music store, No. 701 Broadway.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., music store, 820 Broadway.
JOHN WYGAND, No. 36 Murray-st.

For boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, No. 50 Wall-st., and HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.

PROFESSOR ROHDE WILL DELIVER HIS

ILLUSTRATED GEOLOGICAL LECTURE,

AT STEINWAY HALL, ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box office on Friday evening.

LETTER FROM PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

It gives me pleasure to commend most cordially Professor Rohde's views representing the history of the earth and the progress of civilization. I am happy to learn that he proposes offering to the public his highly instructive and scientific entertainments, which combine pleasure and intellectual profit; for while he appeals to the eye with these splendid pictures, a terse explanatory story is narrated, so that in a few hours these vast and wonderful themes are attractively and impressively presented. I sincerely trust his efforts will meet with a generous response from the various colleges and schools of our City, as well as from the public. Respectfully, R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

At the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

The following artists will appear: Mme. ANNA BISHOP, the distinguished soprano; Miss CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS, the eminent contralto; LOUIS C. JACOBY, pianist; JOHN P. MORGAN, Organist of Trinity Church.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

For sale at the principal music and book stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

LECTURES!

A FREE LECTURE.

Rev. JOHN HENRY BRODT will deliver a lecture THIS (Tuesday) EVENING in the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Subject—"Mexico and its People, with Pictorial Illustrations."

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.

Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.—The annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of New-York and vicinity will take place at St. James Hotel, Broadway and 26th-st., Feb. 22, 1870, at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets may be obtained of

CHARLES A. DAVISON, No. 51 William-st.
HENRY H. ANDERSON, No. 49 Nassau-st.
THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 137 Broadway.
DUDLEY FIELD, No. 6 Pine-st.
W. P. PRENTICE, No. 29 Wall-st.
JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 176 Broadway.
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS, No. 8 Pine-st.
EUGENE JEROME, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY V. O. MYERS, 84 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President. Claverack, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A LADY OF refinement and superior scholarship, having taught with good success English, French, Latin and rudiments of music, desires to make an arrangement with some party to whom her acquirements may prove immediately available. A very small compensation would be accepted, provided an appointment can be secured at once; undoubted references and testimonials. Address, for one week, H. A., No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 306 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy. —Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF MR. FECHTER, Who, at the request of many influential citizens, will appear each night in his celebrated character of HAMLET.

MISS C. LECLERCQ...as...........OPHELIA.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1870, and every night during the week, Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.

HAMLET, Prince of Denmark.......Mr. FECHTER
OPHELIA.....................MISS C. LECLERCQ
Claudius, King of Denmark...........Mr. M. LEVICK
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain...Mr. G. H. GRIFFITHS
Horatio, friend to Hamlet....Mr. MCKEE RANKIN
Laertes, son to Polonius............Mr. F. C. BANGS
Ghost of Hamlet's Father.......Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Osric..............................Mr. GEO. BECKS
Gravedigger.............Mr. FELIX A. VINCENT
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark, Miss MELINDA JONES

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in the great Romantic Drama, entitled INNISFALLEN. Or, THE MEN IN THE GAP.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M., T. W. ROBERTSON'S comedy of SCHOOL.

NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW EFFECTS.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAYTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEAHDEE, HOWARD, TIMONEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, BARNES.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, FEB. 19, Will be presented (first time this season) after due preparation, Charles Reade's and Tom Taylor's play of MASKS AND FACES, with an UNPRECEDENTEDLY POWERFUL CAST.

LOST AT SEA in preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE SUCCESS OF HAMLET.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE SUCCESS OF HAMLET.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE SUCCESS OF HAMLET.
MR. GEO. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
MR. GEO. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
MR. GEO. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
UNDENIABLE EXCELLENCE OF THE NEW COMPANY, THE NEW SCENERY, and the VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office and at No. 114 Broadway.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.

Crowded houses. BARNEY AND THE GHOST. TOUR OF IRELAND; OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.

Come and see Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Queenstown, Kilkenny, Lakes of Killarney, the Giant's Causeway, &c. Admission, 35 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents. Adults, 25 cents.

GRAND CONCERT,

At STEINWAY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, in aid of THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN. Among the artists engaged are Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Pianiste; Miss NETTIE STERLING, Mr. WM. J. HILL.

TICKETS, $1; RESERVED SEATS, $1 50. For sale at the principal book and music stores, and at the hall on the day and evening of the Concert.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

Will read under the auspices of the Progressive Literary Association, at Y. M. C. A. HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1870. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at Brentano's, Schirmer's, Macfarland's, No. 947 Broadway, Ditson's, Pond & Co.'s, and Pattison's, under the hall.

ORGAN RECITALS.

SAMUEL P. WARREN Will give his fourth recital of CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC, At Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock. TICKETS, 50 CENTS. For sale at music stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d-st., corner 4th-av.

Now open DAY AND EVENING. The third Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the Water Color Society, Powers' statue of the Greek Slave, and several hundred other pictures and sculptures.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL give a musical entertainment at the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING, Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.

MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen, with or without board, latter preferred, on the second story back, room 15x17 feet, on the west side, near Hudson-st., between Canal and 10th sts.; pleasant location; house has modern improvements; terms for two, without board, $5; for one, $4; family strictly private; no objection to gentleman and wife; terms, $18; best references required. Address M. PHILIPS, Box No. 4,643 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster, and other hotels; would rent without board to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room; those desiring first-class accommodations may address with name, T., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Reference exchanged.

A LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM and hall room, on second floor; also two hall rooms with board; terms reasonable. No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, PARK-AV., 41st and 42d sts.—200 elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; family restaurant; the best and cheapest in the City. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

ROOMS ON FIRST AND SECOND floor, with good board in a New-England family, near Madison-av., at No. 28 East 28th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A FINE SUITE of second-story rooms to let, with board, handsomely furnished; references exchanged.

NO. 23 WEST 18TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second floor; also, one room on fourth floor, to rent, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor; also other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board. References required.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of Westchester.—WILLIAM PERRY against LETITIA IDA JONES.—Summons to the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the Village of Tarrytown in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand one hundred and ten dollars and nineteen cents, with interest on $987 91 from April 9, 1868, and interest on $977 from Jan. 1, 1870, and interest on $145 28 from Feb. 5, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 5, 1870. E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County at White Plains, in said County, on the 8th day of February, 1870. —Dated Feb. 8, 1870. E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for B. S. Hkfs." will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 16th inst., for the following supplies to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

1,800 Black Silk Handkerchiefs, naval standard.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within ten days from date of order.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster United States Navy.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WATER-STREET MISSION.—REV. JOHN MILES, late of the Albany Bethel, a good friend of the sailor and everybody else, has consented to preach on the *Death and Resurrection of Jesus*, at the Water-street Mission, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—COMplete, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 291 Broadway, Room No. 17.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR.............................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............Manager and Treasurer

EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

SECOND WEEK OF JOS. C. FOSTER and JOHN E. McDONOUGH'S

12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12

Legitimately indorsed by PRESS and PUBLIC as the greatest spectacular achievement of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, surpassing in every particular all previous dramatic efforts.

UNEQUIVOCAL TRIUMPH OF THE NEW FRENCH BALLET, ROZE, AJAX, BRUNETTI, DEVERNA'S GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, universally acknowledged as the MARVEL of SCENIC GRANDEUR.

GEORGEOUS SCENERY, SUPERB COSTUMES, STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS, EXQUISITE MUSIC, DOUBLE CHORUS, HERALDIC BANNERS AND TROPHIES, ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS, and a completeness of detail justifying its distinction as the great SENSATION OF THE DAY.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs

SEVENTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

SEVENTH HAMLET MATINEE ON SATURDAY, FEB. 19, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, LAST TIME OF GUY MANNERING. EMMA WALLER in her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

Sole Lessee and Manager........AUGUSTIN DALY

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, And every evening during the week, and MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2, will be acted MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S Original Comedy, based on THE REIGNING PARISIAN SENSATION, entitled FROU FROU.

New and elaborate scenery by Roberts, original music by Stoepel, and characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Amy Ames, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. G. Parkes, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. J. F. DeVere, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Beekman. Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

(Successor to Barnum's,)

BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

EVERY DAY AT 2. LALLA ROOKH.

OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, T. M. WARD.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

FAUST, the great burlesque success.

LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND, and BLONDES.

EDWARD RIGHTON, as MARGUERITE and LEAH.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The great London sensation actress, Miss POLLY BOOTH. New local dramas, CITY AND COUNTRY, SKETCHES IN INDIA, GOVERNMENT SECRETS. WEDNESDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. W. H. WHALLEY; FRIDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. NED JAMES. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.

720 Broadway, 720.

Monday, Feb. 14, and every evening during the week, LE PETIT FAUST. LE PETIT FAUST.

LEON...........as MARGUERITE...........LEON

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND Statistical Society, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1870, at 8 P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, when Hon. E. G. Squier, of New-York, will read a paper on the "Geography and Ancient Monuments of Peru." The drawings taken on the spot will be exhibited. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER CONFERENCE of Unitarian and other Christian Churches will hold a meeting on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of this week, at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st. On Tuesday, at 7¾ P. M., sermon by Rev. CHARLES LOWE, of Boston. Conference on Wednesday, at 9 to 1 and 3 to 5. Mass meeting at 7¾ P. M. Public invited.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF FIRST-class pianofortes, unequaled in tone, finish and durability, with patent Agraffe treble; fully warranted for six years; in price the most reasonable instruments offered the public. JENNYS & SON, manufacturers, 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 10th day of February, A. D. 1870, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CYRUS W. LODER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Loder Brothers & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M. S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER C. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walter C. Robinson, of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f8-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. TUFTS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William F. Tufts, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f8-law3wTu*

NO. 2,628.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. GRAY and THOMAS H. PRATT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Gray and Thomas H. Pratt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870. GEO. L. INGRAHAM, Assignee.

f15-law3wTu* No. 34 William-st., New-York City.

NO. 2,593.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA BAILEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before Theodore R. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Joshua Bailey, of the town of Esopus, County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Esopus, the 7th day of Febuary, 1870.

f15-law3wTu* OSCAR AMES, Assignee.

NO. 2,612.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAUNSELL B. FIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Maunsell B. Field, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of February, 1870.

f8-law3wTu* ROLAND MERRITT, Assignee.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Darien expedition which sailed from this port about a week since, will probably be heard from towards the latter part of the current month. The naval steamers *Nipsic* and *Guard* compose the expedition. Beyond the fact that it is bound for the waters in the neighborhood of the Isthmus, with a view to making surveys and soundings for the proposed Darien Canal, but little is as yet known concerning it.

The closing exercises of the North Moore-street Evening School for Males, THOS. W. CONKLIN, Principal, were held last night. A very interesting programme was well rendered, and apparently much enjoyed by a very large audience. Numerous prizes and certificates were distributed, and appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. J. G. B. HEATH and other distinguished friends of education. JAMES B. DUFFIAC, Esq., presided, and in his opening remarks paid a high compliment to the Principal and his faithful corps of teachers. The attendance has been larger than ever before, averaging over 500.

The firm of THOMAS N. DALE & Co., manufacturers of tailors' trimmings, &c., at No. 52 Howard-street, has suspended payment. A statement of the affairs of the house will be made to the creditors of the firm in a few days. The report that in consequence of the failure the silk mills of the Dale Manufacturing Company, at Paterson, N. J., had stopped running, is denied.

The new Cotton Exchange, at the corner of Beaver and Pearl streets, was formally opened yesterday in the presence of a large number of cotton brokers. The Exchange is in the basement, which is not well adapted to the business. It will not be occupied, however, longer than until the 1st of May. Mr. WRIGHT, Vice-President of the Board of Cotton Brokers, delivered the opening address.

The Greenwich-street Elevated Railroad is no longer a myth. The line was yesterday completed to Thirtieth-street, and experimental trips were made in the afternoon from end to end, with entire success. It is said that travel will be opened speedily.

The friends of temperance evidently prefer cold water internally to any external application. Owing to the inclemency of the weather last evening, the temperance meeting which was to have been held in the church on the corner of Thirty-first-street and Madison-avenue, was adjourned, only about thirty persons being present. The next meeting will be in the church on the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, a week from to-night.

The public should not fail to hear the fine programme of Mr. VANDENHOFF'S, which has been prepared with great care. The reading takes place this evening at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The commendable charity should insure a large sale of tickets.

The Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of New-York issued a petition yesterday to the Legislature, urging the passage of the bill introduced by Senator PIERCE relating to Sandy Hook pilotage, which bill, as introduced, provides for rates of pilotage which are believed to be reasonable, proper and remunerative to the pilots, and furthermore relieves the commerce of the United States from the onerous, unjust and arbitrary feature in the present Pilot law, compelling a captain to employ and pay a pilot on entering or leaving the Port of New-York, whether the captain requires the services of a pilot or not.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning heavy clouds began to gather in the sky. The wind soon changed from the north to north-east, to the southeast, and hail commenced to fall at two minutes after meridian. From 2:47 o'clock in the afternoon until late at night rain fell without intermission, accompanied with much wind from sunset. The rain depth at 9 P. M. was .25 inch. The thermometer stood at 29° at 7 A. M.; at meridian, 40°; at 9 P. M., 44°. The barometrical record at 7 A. M. was 30.15 inches; at noon, 30.02; at 9 P. M., 29.75. This is not a storm of long duration.

A meeting of the members of the First Assembly District of the Union Republican Association was held last evening at No. 9 Beach-street. Messrs. ROBERT BEATTY and WM. BELL were proposed and duly elected members of the Society. The President, Mr. HENRY SMITH, and several of the members of the local committee who were expected to make reports, being absent, there was very little business transacted. The meeting adjourned to the second Monday of March at the same place.

The first-class merchant and passenger steamship *Atalanta*, Captain PINKHAM in command, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, having encountered unprecedented bad weather. She left Havre on the 15th ult., and during her lengthened passage for nine consecutive days her engine was only able to hold her steady against the fury of the elements. The gallant Captain and crew deserve the highest credit for their seamanship and ability. Captain PINKHAM, after thirty-four years of sailor life in all portions of the world, declares he never had a rougher time of it than in his late trip across the Atlantic.

The agent employed by the Protective Committee of the English Erie stockholders, who are about to inaugurate, in conjunction with the Ramsey-Eaton party, a legal war against FISK and GOULD, is Mr. BURT, an eminent solicitor of London. He has sailed for the United States, and his arrival in this City is daily expected. The proceedings will be carried on before Judge WOODRUFF, of the United States Courts, who, as the plaintiffs claim, is certain to show no favor to the Erie magnates.

At Public School No. 11, in Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, yesterday, on the occasion of the presentation of the Kelly medal, Mr. H. SEMAIN PARKINS made a stirring address to the successful competitor, in which he gave him some excellent advice for his guidance in the career so auspiciously begun.

Numerous personal and political friends of Assemblyman MICHAEL C. MURPHY assembled at Apollo Hall last evening, on the occasion of an invitation ball held in his honor. Messrs. PATRICK J. DUNN and FRANCIS J. DUNN were very active in their efforts to make the festivities as enjoyable as possible.

Complaints have been made in the United States Commissioner's office, within a few days past, against several merchants, charged with making false income returns to the revenue officers of the Thirty-second Collection District. Among the persons who have been so accused are EDWARD STURGIS, JOHN H. ANDERSON and H. FLEISS.

At the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, to-morrow evening, a grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given for the benefit of the "Home for Friendless Women." Mme. ANNA BISHOP and CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS are among the singers announced, and other attractions are offered which give assurance that the entertainment will be of the first order.

GIDEON WARTHEM gave bail to appear for examination at the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, on a charge of opening a letter addressed to his brother-in-law, SAMUEL LIVINGSTON.

CHARLES GIBLIN, aged 5 years, of No. 319 Avenue A, was accidentally knocked down by a woman in Avenue A, near Nineteenth-street, yesterday, and had his leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS SICKLES, the boy who was arrested on Saturday for stealing $200 from his employers, HENRY LEVY & Co., at No. 49 Maiden-lane, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday and fully committed for trial.

JOHN FEENY and BERNARD WATERS, the two men detected in a burglary in the premises of JAMES GREEN, at No. 175 Grand-street, where they stole $1,000 worth of scientific instruments, were brought before Justice DOWLING yesterday and remanded for trial in default of bail.

Dr. HARRIS, of the Board of Health, notified Coroner KEENAN, yesterday, that an inquest would be necessary in the case of ROSE MCINTYRE, aged 38, who died suddenly on Sunday night, at No. 225 West Sixteenth-street, from "obscure causes." A *post-mortem* examination will be made to-day by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH.

Coroner KEENAN decided to postpone his investigation in the case of ANDREW HYLAND, the boy killed in Avenue A, by a Forty-second-street car, on Sunday, until to-morrow. The driver of the car, R. J. ARMSTRONG, was held to bail in the sum of $500, to await the result. He claims that he was no blame.

GEO. EAGAN, of No. 25 Crosby-street, the newsboy who was run over in Broome-street by a Seventh-avenue car, on Saturday, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the injuries he received. The boy attempted to leave the car by the front platform, when he stumbled and fell. An inquest will be held to-day.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, JOHN DONOGHUE was charged with assaulting Officer CAMPBELL, of the Twentieth Precinct. The officer stated that while on duty on the previous evening he discovered the prisoner drunk on Thirty-fifth-street, and on ordering him to go home the latter assaulted him. The prisoner was held to answer.

JOHN BURNS was charged with stealing several articles of wearing apparel, valued at $35, from the St. Nicholas Hotel, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX. The articles were stolen Sunday evening, and were subsequently found in the possession of the prisoner by Officer ROOKES, of the Metropolitan Police. The prisoner was held to answer.

A fire occurred last evening in the fancy store of MARIA O'HAGAN, first floor of No. 413 Fourth-avenue, doing a damage of $1,500 to stock; insured for $2,000 in New-Haven companies and $6,000 in other companies. The building, owned by RICHARD MORTIMER, is damaged to the extent of $600 and is fully insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a gas jet in the window.

In the case of HENRY and HERMAN GOODSTEIN, now under arrest on a charge of being implicated in the burglary recently committed in the store of CHARLES MILN, at No. 18 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, the accused yesterday admitted through counsel that the hair goods found in their possession were the property of the complainant. They insisted, however, that they had purchased them in a regular way. Justice DOWLING will render a decision to-morrow.

The price of coal has fallen. Steamer and lump coal is wholesaling at $4 75 and chestnut at $5 75, from the New-Jersey docks. Notwithstanding this the retail figures have not been reduced below $8 or $9. The falling off in wholesale rates is due to the mildness of the Winter.

BROOKLYN.

The changes among the churches of the Eastern District are, in some instances, likely to develop measures of a progressive nature. It was announced last week that Rev. LEONARD W. BACON had resigned the pastorate of the South Ninth-street Congregational Church. Now it appears that Rev. T. A. T. HANNA, of the Central Baptist Church, in Fourth-street, is about to resign his charge, and the Lee-avenue Baptist Church is to be deprived of the further pastoral care of Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, who intends to branch out on the "Open Communion" basis, with a fair prospect of success.

The Liberal Christian Union opened their new rooms at No. 463 Fulton-avenue, last evening, with appropriate exercises. The audience which, notwithstanding the rain, was large, was addressed by Rev. Dr. FARLEY, Rev. Messrs. CHADWICK, PUTNAM and CAMP. The Union has leased three floors of the building, each measuring sixty-five by nineteen feet. The first floor will be reading room and library; the floor above that will be for lecture-room uses. Mr. JOHN THOMPSON is Librarian.

The *Colorado*, a first-class frigate, goes into commission to-day, and will soon leave for the East Indies on a long voyage.

An old man, named ISAAC GOLDSCHMIDT, while passing the Coney Island road yesterday afternoon, was assaulted by PATRICK RYAN and JOHN HOGAN, near Ward's Hotel. They knocked out several of his teeth and robbed him of $29. They were pursued and captured near Prospect Park by officers of the Fiftieth Precinct, and locked up.

JOSEPH SINNETT, husband of the woman who attempted to commit suicide last Friday evening, was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by JOHN GOLDEN, a man whom he kicked down stairs for alleged improper conduct in his house. Justice WALSH, before whom he was taken, adjourned the examination for a week.

Coroner JONES held an inquest on Sunday evening on the body of Mrs. MARGARET MCMULTY, a woman 58 years of age, at No. 444 De Kalb-avenue. It appears that she was found in the morning bent over a clothes line in the attic. She had gone there to hang up some clothes, and having been suddenly seized with paroxysms, had attempted to leap over the line. She got her feet entangled in it, and when found she was hanging with her head on the floor, in which position she was strangled.

The Grand Jury, in company with Judge TROY and District-Attorney MORRIS, visited the County Jail on a tour of inspection yesterday afternoon.

About 150 men resumed work at the Navy Yard yesterday morning. Work is to be commenced again on the *Canandaigua* now in the dry dock.

In the suit brought by JANE HEATHERSTONE against PATRICK DOWLING and FRANCIS DALEGAN, United States Marshal, in the City Court, for alleged unlawful seizure of her boot and shoe store in Jersey City, the jury rendered a verdict for defendants. The suit was for the recovery of $5,000 damages.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. NEHEMIAH VREDENBURGH, the sexton of the M. E. Church, Sing Sing, while engaged in lighting up that house of worship on Sunday evening, fell over the back of a chair on which he was standing, and was thereby so seriously injured that his physician entertains but slight hopes of his recovery.

The new lecture and Sunday school rooms attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mamaroneck were opened on Sunday last. Special services were held in the church on the occasion. Rev. Dr. RIDGAWAY, of New-York, preached in the morning, and Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of New-Rochelle, in the evening. The improvements cost $20,000, and a new organ for the church cost $2,000.

On Sunday afternoon last a colored man, named THOMAS WILLIAMS, familiarly known in New-Rochelle as "Tom," was found dead in a sandpit, some ten feet deep, situated about a mile north of the village. It was supposed in the neighborhood that he had fallen into the pit while under the influence of liquor and broken his neck, or died from exposure. Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of death by apoplexy was rendered.

Mr. RICHARD M. HAMILTON, Receiver of Taxes in West Farms, commenced the collection of taxes yesterday—minus the rate charged for the opening of Madison-avenue.

LONG ISLAND.

Last Saturday one of the two suspected highway robbers, who waylaid WM. T. JEFFERYS in Flushing, on the bridge leading over the creek, while on his way to the Bay View House, was arrested in New-York. On his person was found the gold watch of Mr. JEFFERYS, and also an old Mexican silver dollar, which Mr. JEFFERYS identifies.

The proprietor of a liquor saloon on Fourth-street in Hunter's Point, being recently called away to secure a legacy which had been left him by a relative, placed WILLIAM SMITH in possession of the premises during his absence. The temporary landlord sold out all the available property, pocketed the proceeds, and left for parts unknown.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning two warrants were issued by the Recorder of Jersey City for the arrest of two men named JOSEPH KELLY and PATRICK MCLOUGHLIN, charged with so brutally assaulting a man named PETER HOARBY that serious doubts are entertained of his recovery. The Police are busy searching for the accused, but up to a late hour last night they had not been arrested.

Yesterday morning the keeper of the Hudson County Jail, at Hudson City, discovered a bold conspiracy on the part of at least five prisoners confined in the upper corridor, to effect their escape. They manufactured a rude saw out of a case knife, which, with the aid of some other instrument which the keeper could not find, they employed during their daily recess in sedulously sawing the iron bars of the main door, and had succeeded in so successfully accomplishing their task, that had the scheme remained undiscovered for another day a general jail delivery would have been the consequence. The offenders were immediately confined in the dungeon and put on a diet of bread and water for a week.

FRANCIS MCCORMACK was arrested in Newark last night, on a charge of having, about three weeks ago, stolen a large quantity of meat and butchers' tools from a shop at the corner of Bergen and Warren streets, in Newark. Some of the property was found in his possession. He was held for examination. A man living in the same house with him, who gave his name as WM. LAXELBY, was arrested on Sunday evening for having entered the shoe store of SAMUEL CARDIFF, on William-street. It is thought that a nest of burglars has been discovered. LAXELBY admitted his crime, and was committed to jail pending trial.

A youth named LAWRENCE GOUGHRAN was arrested in Newark, last night, on suspicion of having stolen $80 from PATRICK LYNCH some weeks ago. At the time that he lost the money LYNCH was in a saloon kept by GOUGHRAN'S father, and young GOUGHRAN was, during a good part of the time, engaged in playful rough-and-tumble encounters with him. The accused is held for examination.

The citizens of Elizabeth adopted a resolution offered at a public meeting on Saturday evening, requesting their representatives in the State Legislature to oppose what is known as the Driggs Paving bill, authorizing the drainage of the meadows by a company to be formed for the purpose. The Newark Common Council, at special session, directed its Legislative Committee to oppose the passage of the same bill.

Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE, of Princeton College, has been called to the pastorate of the High-street Presbyterian Church, Newark.

Yesterday morning a man named WILLIAM CONDON was sent to the County Jail by the Recorder of Hudson City, for thirty days, for conducting himself in a disorderly manner in one of the horse cars on Sunday night by breaking the windows.

Yesterday morning an engineer named PETER MCQUINN and a watchman named WM. BOYCE, both in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, were committed to await trial on a charge of stealing a quantity of brass and lead, the property of their employers, from the Company's shops in Hoboken. Mr. BROWN, Superintendent of the Hoboken shops, found the articles in the custody of the accused, on board a ferry boat in the Hoboken dock.

Miss EDITH O'GORMAN will inveigh against Romanism at the Opera House, in Newark, this evening.

A meeting will be held at Library Hall, at Newark, to-morrow evening, for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Suffrage Society. Miss LUCY STONE, Mrs. BURLEIGH and others will be present and deliver addresses.

A woman employed in CLARK'S thread factory, in Newark, had four of her fingers cut off by some of the machinery a couple of days ago.

Mrs. RINGLIER died on Saturday from the effects of burns received some days ago at her residence in Newark.

In he Hudson County Court yesterday a motion was made for a new trial in the case of THOS. and JAS. LOUGHRAN, lately convicted of arson, on the ground that the verdict was not warranted by the testimony. The Court re-

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Westphalia, Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Geneva, Keer, Glasgow; Baltic, (Norw.,) Brager, Havre, Wendt, Tetens & Bockman.

Bark Mercury, (N. G.,) Jacobsen, Cadiz, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Europa, (N. G.,) Blohm, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. J. M. Burns, Wymse, Mayagues, S. C. Loud & Co.; Setagawa, Bryant, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Wallace, (Br.,) Wilson, West Isles, N. B., John Boynton's Son & Co.; A. J. Bentley, Bunnel, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; O. C. Aoken, Hopper, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Jan. 25, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 246 passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 27, arrived at Queenstown, ship Oracle, (Br.,) from San Francisco; Feb. 1, lat. 46 35, lon. 20 51, passed a Cunard steamship, bound E.; 6th, lat. 49 38, lon. 42 38, passed ship Contantine, hence for London. The M. experienced heavy westerly gales throughout the passage.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. At Hatteras Inlet, 13th inst., 6 seas very rough weather. Feb. 1, lat. 40, lon. 74, passed a steamer, supposed to be the Westphalia; 9th, lat. 47 31, lon. 41 22, passed a steamer, supposed to be the City of Cork, from Liverpool for Halifax and New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Daybreak—Schr., (of Stockton,) from Georgetown for Guadeloupe, Feb. 3, lat. 31, lon. 75 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, Feb. 4, brigs C. Pickering and Proteus, for New-York in 2 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—The bark Gabalva, Captain Hyde, from Boston Sept. 12, for Melbourne, was lost on the Brazilian coast, near Cape St. Thomas. Her crew were all rescued. It was thought that some of her cargo could be saved.

HE IS DEEMED A COWARD WHO refuses a Challenge on which death hangs. Much more is he a coward, or, perhaps, a knave, who dares not accept one in a matter of dispute touching scientific inventions adopted for a certain purpose, and held up by him as being better than all others for the object of its use.

AS IT IS IN VIOLATION OF NO LAW,

MAYOR HALL

will not oppose the acceptance of the following

Challenge:

The glaring outrage perpetrated on the finger-pad man at the recent Exhibition of the American Institute, has had such a baneful effect that the fellows who stand guilty of the same should be arraigned and punished according to law.

Whether it was to subserve a malicious purpose towards one party or another, or a mere jovial freak on the part of these men, to see how far inflated folly would carry fools, it matters not. Anything calculated to inflict punishment on suffering humanity seeking relief is reprehensible, and should not be overlooked by the leaders of society, should be arraigned and punished according to law.

The frenzy of the man who cried, "100, 100; I'll take 5,000,000 more," was not less pitiable than the poor finger-pad man's freaks at clutching airy fortune, since the perpetration of that deceptive fraud upon his productive.

As a counter irritant, an equalizer for the restoration of all the parties concerned in this trick,

Dr. Sherman

offers as a wager

A SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

$1,000 GOLD

that his Hernial Appliance is superior in point of adaptability, immobility, reliability and comfort, as applied for the relief and cure of rupture, to the finger Truss, or any other now in use.

Any one who will by coaxing, wheedling, or other artifice, persuade Marsh, Pomeroy, Gregory or other person to accept the foregoing challenge, shall be paid $100 in gold, and also, if ruptured, be furnished free of charge with Dr. SHERMAN'S pamphlet and Curative Compound, which are a GUARANTEE OF RADICAL CURE IN ALL CASES.

"He whose cause is just is doubly armed."

Dr. S. feels the force of this model reasoning; he knows what he is doing, what others are vainly attempting; that his theory is right, that theirs is wrong; therefore he boldly challenges them, if they dare, to come out and make a public test and contest for the benefit of humanity. The public want proof, something substantial on which to rely, in adopting a remedy for the relief and cure of

RUPTURE,

since it is one of the most dangerous and tenacious afflictions in the catalogue of ailments.

Dr. Sherman may be consulted at his office, No. 697 Broadway, where he is prepared to treat every form of hernia, with a view to perfect cure without restriction in exercise or diet, and without regard to the age of the patient or duration of the affliction. Pamphlets, with photographic likenesses of remarkable cases before and after cure, and other valuable information, mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF

THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK,

FOR

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

For eleven months, ending Dec. 31, 1869,

AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1869		$29,325,295 10
Receipts during eleven months:		
Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$11,175,659 87	
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,000,353 48	13,266,013 35
		$42,591,308 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death and matured Endowments	$1,702,651 25	
Cash Dividends	3,555,418 22	
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions and Commutation of future Commissions	1,596,849 87	
Expenses and Taxes	493,726 44	
Office Furniture	1,079 26—	7,379,724 74
Net Assets Dec. 31, 1869		$35,211,583 71

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,857,330 30	
Bonds and Mortgages	27,319,882 47	
United States and State Stocks and Bonds	5,073,108 75	
Real estate	953,717 49	
Balance due by agents	7,544 79—	35,211,583 71
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	155,847 63	
Interest due and unpaid	30,280 64	
Premiums due but not received	286,154 14	
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-Annual	1,500,000 00	
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	684,771 00	—2,857,033 41
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869		$37,868,617 12
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months		$5,388,286 61

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same correct.

(Signed,) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the Company has hitherto commenced on the 1st day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged upon the officers of the Company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at its meeting on Jan. 19, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the Company will extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
MARTIN BATES,	WILLIAM E. DODGE,
WILLIAM BETTS,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
SAM'L E. SPROULLS,	ALONZO CHILD,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	RICH'D A. MCCURDY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
RICHARD PATRICK,	J. ELLIOT CORDICT,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	JAMES C. HOLDEN,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,	HUGH N. CAMP,
EZRA WHEELER,	HERMAN C. VON POST.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Vice President.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM BETTS, D. D.,
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, } Counsel.
HON. HENRY E. DAVIES,

ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
G. S. WINSTON, M. D., }

Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,

CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

JAN. 20 1870.

REFRIGERATORS.

BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted

BEST AND COOLEST OUT.

ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S

Great Home-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

A PRIME SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

St. Louis & Southeastern Railway of Illinois.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The St. Louis and Southeastern Railway spans the State of Illinois, commencing at the City of St. Louis and ending at the City of Shawneetown, on the Ohio River. Its entire length, when completed, will be 189 miles, TWENTY-SEVEN MILES OF WHICH ARE ALRHADY FINISHED AND IN OPERATION. Work is progressing on other portions of the road, and it is the intention of the Company to push the enterprise to early completion.

This line of road supplies an urgent need. It passes through a fertile and populous section of the State hitherto destitute of railroad facilities. In the production of wheat the district is not excelled by any other in the Union, and the road throughout its entire length PASSES OVER THE RICHEST COAL BEDS OF ILLINOIS, now being profitably and extensively worked at various points. In view of the large and increasing consumption of coal at St. Louis and in the adjoining region, the profits upon the transportation of coal alone will, within the limit of three years, more than pay the interest on the entire bonded debt of the Company. The total issue of bonds is limited to $2,250,000, equal to about $16,000 per mile, to be issued only as the construction and equipment of the road progresses. They are issued under a mortgage made to P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and George Opdyke, Trustees. It is carefully drawn, and duly recorded in all the counties through which the road passes.

In offering these Convertible Bonds for sale we beg to refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, containing a comprehensive exhibit of the enterprise and its promising future, signed by the President of the Company, General EDWARD F. WINSLOW, and by Brevet Major-General JAMES H. WILSON, United States Army, one of its Directors, and also to the statement appended thereto, signed by W. MILNOR ROBERTS, United States Civil Engineer, and one of the most distinguished railroad constructors of the country. These gentlemen are well known to the country and their friends for their ability, integrity, and honor. The accuracy of their statements may therefore be confidently relied upon.

Any one who will carefully study these documents cannot fail to become convinced that this road, when completed, will control a large and profitable local business, to say nothing of its through traffic. It will, therefore, be able to pay, without fail, the interest on the bonds, and to yield a very large and profitable investment. Gross earnings at the rate of $3,000 per mile per annum will be ample to pay the interest on its debt, including the expense of operation and repairs. There is no completed road in the State of Illinois which is not earning much more than this sum per mile. The Company CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THEIR ROAD TO EARN FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE from the time of completion.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend these Bonds to our friends and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

Price for the present, 92½ and interest, in currency, the Company reserving to itself the right to advance the price whenever it may so determine.

Pamphlets furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

Dr. Sherman

offers as a wager

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DRAKE BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 16 Broad-st.

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. *the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.*

The Bonds *are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.*

The average saving thus made will amount to *two and one-half per cent.*, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying *nine and one-half per cent.*, and this rate of income *is not affected by a decline in gold.*

The Bonds are issued *only* as the work progresses, and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the road. They are secured by a *first mortgage* on all *the property* of the Company, of whatever kind. THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made *trustee* for the bondholders, and *every bond* must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the *Comptroller*. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

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